

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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LAST EDITION

## GERMANY'S HOPES FOR BREAD FROM UKRAINE FUTILE

Secret Circular From Berlin, Published by Russia, Tells Newspapers to Prepare the People for Disappointment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—A delayed Moscow message states that the press bureau of the Council of People's Commissaries published on May 12 a secret circular from the German Government to all the German newspapers, with a view to preparing the public opinion for recent events in Ukraine.

The circular said that the public was entirely mistaken in regarding the peace with Ukraine as a question of bread.

German commissioners had convinced themselves regarding the dearth of cereals in Ukraine, where the sowings last year were insufficient. The peasantry of Ukraine was nearly all armed and hostile to the Germans, and commercial relations, so to speak, were nonexistent.

Advancing German forces, the circular continued, might discover greater supplies and better results might be obtained by recourse to armed force, but in any case the hoped for improvement in German food supplies was exceedingly problematical.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The ruthless methods of the Germans in attempting to gather foodstuffs in the Ukraine are meeting with bitter opposition from the exasperated populace, says a Russian government wireless message received here. District assemblies throughout the Ukraine decided to burn all bread and other provisions. The landowners were declared to be traitors.

Twenty thousand peasants attempted to hold an assembly of their own in Kiev, but they were dispersed by the Germans.

General Skoropaski, the self-appointed Hetman, has been declared an impostor by many Ukrainian organizations and the people have been ordered to disregard his decrees. Except for his bodyguard of 100 men, the Hetman is said to have no troops at his disposal.

Everywhere the Germans are appointing their own officials.

The Russian statement says that thousands are attempting to flee to Great Russia. The members of the Rada are regarded as traitors. Almost the entire population is armed. Attempts by the Germans to disarm the people are meeting with the greatest resistance. Towns and villages are reported to have been burned.

The Germans, the statement adds, export to Germany all the provisions they can lay hands on, but there are no imports into the Ukraine. All the towns, villages and railway stations and cars are in darkness as there are no candles or petroleum.

## Move in East Understood

Washington Informed of Proposed Counter Action by Japan and China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Less than a week ago Professor Masaryk, the Bohemian patriot now a visitor in the United States made known to the world the details of the immediate plans of the Central Powers in the East showing that while they are fighting on the Western front they are in fact establishing their rule in the East without opposition, because of the fall of Russia.

Stress was laid by him upon the vital necessity of preventing the complete disorganization of Russia and the establishment of a Government that will be sufficiently strong to defeat Germany's design.

It was obvious from Professor Masaryk's interview that force must be applied from the east in aid of Russia, probably principally by Japan and China. In this connection mention has been made before of a conference at Peking between representatives of Japan and China with a view to cooperative military action in Siberia. While neither the Chinese legation nor the Japanese embassy has received any report of the results of these conferences, information has reached the State Department that an agreement has been reached under which each of the two nations will be able to take steps to protect their mutual and individual interests against German aggression. The report to the State Department makes it clear that the agreement entered into between Japan and China is for the period of the war only and intended solely for protective purposes.

A joint defensive to counteract German aggression in Siberia is known to be contemplated, but information was lacking as to whether this would involve a movement in force into Siberia by Japanese and Chinese troops. As to the necessity for such action, the State Department is not informed, but it is assumed, that because of their proximity to Siberia, Japan and China, with a much keener interest in that country than any other powers, doubtless were in better position to know the extent of Germany's influence there and the necessity for curbing it by military force.

That the President is thoroughly alert to the dangers of the Eastern

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

A successful local operation by the Australians, who captured the village of Ville-sur-Ancre, on Saturday night, taking 360 prisoners and 20 machine guns, is the only news reported from the western front, with the exception of minor raids.

One thing, however, is noticeable, and that is that the French, British, and the Italians are perpetually biting off sections, no matter how small, of the German lines, and as every one of these sections is intended to strengthen the Allies' line, it is becoming manifest that the Germans cannot be holding their own line anything like so strongly or so successfully as they ought. What this may mean it is difficult to say, especially as the great offensive is so persistently delayed.

## British Success in East Africa

LONDON, England (Monday)—British troops campaigning against the German East Africa forces have won another success, after heavy fighting, and inflicted heavy losses on the Germans. It is officially announced.

The engagement began when a small body of African riflemen surprised an important German camp and set the huts on fire. The Germans counter-attacked and the British force fell back, fighting heavily all day long. Before the day was over, however, the British rallied their forces and the fighting ended in the defeat of the Germans, who sustained heavy losses.

## M. Clemenceau at Front

PARIS, France (Monday)—M. Clemenceau spent Sunday at the front. It was said today that he had obtained a very satisfactory impression of the military situation.

## American Gunners' Achievement

PARIS, France (Sunday)—American gunners have brought down a German airplane, it was announced officially tonight.

General Pershing's Communique WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communique, just issued by the War Department, reads as follows:

"Section A.—In Picardy and in Lorraine, hostile raids were repulsed with loss to the enemy in killed and wounded. In Woivre there was continuing aerial activity, our planes engaging successfully in several encounters.

"Section B.—Early this morning in the Lorraine section a strong enemy patrol of 20 to 25 men attempted a raid on one of our advanced positions. The raid was a complete failure and the enemy in retreating left one of their number dead in our trench.

"Last evening, north of Toul, Lieutenant Rickenbacher, flying at 5000 meters, was pursuing an Albatross type plane when a second machine came between them. Lieutenant Rickenbacher struck the tail of the second machine, taking it off and apparently forcing the hostile plane down out of control. Although his own machine was badly damaged, he succeeded in returning safely to his own lines.

"At about the same time, Captain Peterson attacked a two-seated machine signaled to him in the vicinity of St. Mihiel. The enemy machine descended apparently falling in a nose dive.

"Lieutenant Chambers at about the same time engaged two hostile machines of which one was seen to fall. The other was pursued without result.

"The German wireless press of May 17 announces that in view of uncertainty concerning supplies from Ukraine the bread ration will be reduced from 200 to 160 grammes, from June 15."

## STATE OF SIEGE IN BOHEMIAN CAPITAL

LONDON, England (Monday)—A state of siege has been proclaimed at Prague, the Bohemian capital, by the police, and the military garrison has been reinforced. These counter-measures, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich, followed demonstrations of an anti-German character in which Czechs and Jugoslavs paraded through the streets shouting, "Long live Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George!"

At a performance in the Bohemian National Theater, speeches violently attacking Germany were delivered and the renewal of the alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary was denounced. Several deputies addressed the crowd, urging resistance to the end. The theater was then closed and rioting occurred in the streets outside. The Jugoslavs who have participated in the Bohemian festivities, were ordered to leave the city. Crowds singing patriotic songs accompanied them to the railway station.

## GREEK SOCIALISTS' ATTITUDE OUTLINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Dr. Drakoulis, leader of the Greek Socialists, now in London, states that even before Greek neutrality, was abandoned the Greek working classes proclaimed at a mass meeting, organized by the Greek Labor League on May Day, last year, that they did not desire a German peace and that this attitude has become accentuated since Greece entered the war, the prevailing sentiment being that peace should not even be thought of before Germany is defeated.

Hence Dr. Drakoulis declares that the Greek Socialists, who advocate the holding of an international Socialist conference which shall include German Majority Socialists, do not represent the feeling of Greek labor.

## TWO WAR CHEST DRIVES DROPPED

Large Chapters at Mattoon and Joliet, Ill., Vote to Abandon the Plan in Favor of the Regular Red Cross Fund Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—That the tide is turning away from the war chest plan of raising funds for the American Red Cross is indicated in Illinois by the action of two large chapters in abandoning the plan in favor of the regular Red Cross second war fund campaign, this bureau learns from the central division of the Red Cross. These chapters are at Mattoon and Joliet respectively.

The Mattoon chapter, although changing from the war chest plan at a late hour, has undertaken to do its full part in the second war fund campaign running from May 20 to May 27. The Joliet chapter also will give the people in its jurisdiction the benefit of the educational publicity planned by national headquarters at Washington.

Besides the reversal noted above, three other large Illinois chapters recently have declined to adopt the war chest plan of raising funds. These are the Sangamon County chapter, headquarters at Springfield; Champaign County chapter, headquarters at Champaign, and the McLean County chapter, headquarters at Bloomington. Reports are reaching central division headquarters that several chapters depending upon the war chest plan are not receiving sufficient revenue to meet current obligations. Others have enough money pledged, but it will not be collected in time to subscribe their quotas in the second Red Cross war fund. However, in the main, central division chapters, whether war chest or not, are expected to go over the top handsomely for the war fund.

The present campaign has emphasized the inference that a war chest causes apathy in those chapters which adopt the plan. They lose the great stimulation that comes from publicity about Red Cross activities and the active canvass to raise funds.

## Corporation Funds Stockholders to Meet to Authorize Relief Contributions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau BOSTON, Mass.—Meetings of the stockholders of several domestic business corporations in Massachusetts are to be held this week to authorize the directors to make contributions to the various war relief funds, pursuant to authority of a law recently enacted by the state legislature. In some instances shareholders have protested against the plan, feeling that it is simply a new form of "war chest" proposition which has been looked on with disfavor by the State Public Safety Committee.

Directors of some companies recommended (Continued on page five, column three)

## RED CROSS DRIVE BEGINS ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES

Thousands of Workers Busily Engaged in Campaign to Raise \$100,000,000 War Fund—Some Quotas Are Exceeded

Under the impulse given them by President Wilson's notable address in New York at the opening of the Red Cross war fund drive, thousands of workers throughout the United States today began the campaign to obtain \$100,000,000 for the organization's war-relief work. In the six days beginning today, men and women all over the country will conduct canvasses in their various communities, while American, French, British, Canadian and Australian soldiers, many of whom have been wounded in the struggles on the battle line in France, will describe the deeds of the Red Cross in the devastated parts of France, in the homes of the soldiers and in the camps. President Wilson, who is the head of the American Red Cross, was back in Washington today, after his two-day stay in New York, but the impression made by his address is shown in the intense activity of the workers in the drive. In some parts of the country the drive for funds began on Saturday, and several towns are now reported to have exceeded their quotas at mass meetings. In most cities and counties, however, the funds are being taken in by means of a systematic house-to-house canvass, except in places where the war chest plan has been adopted.

## GENERAL SMUTS AND FREE EMPIRE

Points to South Africa as Evidence That Great Britain Can Settle Irish Difficulty Without Outside Help

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

GLASGOW, Scotland (Monday)—On the occasion of his admission as a Doctor of Law of Glasgow University, on Saturday, General Smuts described South Africa as one of the political miracles of British history.

South Africa, he said, was saved by the spirit of British liberty, and by General Botha and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The British Empire was going to be the nucleus of a great League of Nations. Their institutions of freedom and self-government, expanded and developed, and including even their enemies, would become the basis of a larger system.

General Smuts was sure that it was the British Empire's mission, as in the case of South Africa, to solve the dreary case of Ireland. Irishmen in all parts of the world were among its most brilliant leaders, only in their own beautiful home there is nothing but grievances and disaster.

In Ireland, General Smuts continued, people are becoming hysterical; you find some talking of a republic, some of appealing to the enemy, and some of having their wrongs righted at the peace conference after this war. Ireland need not go to the peace conference. Ireland belongs to a group of nations, as a nation herself, which has solved all its political troubles in the past, and is capable of solving hers too.

General Smuts hoped that Ireland would be able to remove from herself the stigma that she alone in the British Empire, in this hour of bitter trial, is standing aloof and not doing her duty. If she could not put her house in order, he advised Ireland to appeal to a peace conference or the world outside, but to a high committee of appeal existing today in the British Empire, and that is the Imperial Conference, sitting next month.

"Whatever happens," General Smuts concluded, "we shall not admit anybody's right to be an exception to the common obligations and duties of the common Empire," but he was sure the Irish problem was just as soluble as was the no less soluble South African problem.

## Mr. Wilson Asks for Aid President, in New York Address, Tells of Need for Supporting Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wilson returned to Washington at midnight after a visit yesterday afternoon to the Pelham Bay naval station, (Continued on page six, column one)

## GERMANS SEIZE DUTCH STEAMSHIP

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Germans have seized and taken to Swinemunde, Prussia, the Dutch steamship Agnetta, which was bound from Stockholm for Rotterdam. According to the Handelsblad the German minister at Stockholm refused to supply the steamer with a safe conduct as German naval staff had decided not to issue any until the conclusion of the negotiations now in progress between the Dutch and German governments.

While the official Staats Courant publishes an amendment to the German prize law, adopted in view of the requisitioning of neutral shipping by the allied governments and regarded in Holland apparently as specially designed to place the entire Dutch merchant fleet on the same footing as enemy shipping. The German proposal is to issue a safe conduct for each ship leaving Dutch ports, provided it does not carry contraband or enemy subjects and provided a ship of equal size returns to the Netherlands, an exchange service being effected on the basis of final clearance. The Allies are required to guarantee that the return ship shall not be detained and shall be given all necessary facilities.

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## FINES IMPOSED ON CHICAGO PACKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Three of the great packers were fined some time ago, along with a number of small dealers, for violations of the United States Food Administration regulations. Fines in all cases were ordered paid to the Red Cross. The error in every instance was intertrading. It concerned the last of the storage eggs, for which there appeared to be a large demand. The South Water Street houses of Swift & Co. and of Wilson & Co. and the George Street house of Armour & Co. were each fined \$50. Goldenberg Bros. was fined \$200; M. Klapholz & Co., \$200; Avolon Commercial House, \$25; Coyne Bros., \$25; Ellenhogen & Swartz, \$30, and Weinberg Bros. & Co., \$25.

## GENERAL SMUTS AND FREE EMPIRE

Points to South Africa as Evidence That Great Britain Can Settle Irish Difficulty Without Outside Help

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General Smuts hoped that Ireland would be able to remove from herself the stigma that she alone in the British Empire, in this hour of bitter trial, is standing aloof and not doing her duty. If she could not put her house in order, he advised Ireland to appeal to a peace conference or the world outside, but to a high committee of appeal existing today in the British Empire, and that is the Imperial Conference, sitting next month.

"Whatever happens," General Smuts concluded, "we shall not admit anybody's right to be an exception to the common obligations and duties of the common Empire," but he was sure the Irish problem was just as soluble as was the no less soluble South African problem.

While the official Staats Courant publishes an amendment to the German prize law, adopted in view of the requisitioning of neutral shipping by the allied governments and regarded in Holland apparently as specially designed to place the entire Dutch merchant fleet on the same footing as enemy shipping. The German proposal is to issue a safe conduct for each ship leaving Dutch ports, provided it does not carry contraband or enemy subjects and provided a ship of equal size returns to the Netherlands, an exchange service being effected on the basis of final clearance. The Allies are required to guarantee that the return ship shall not be detained and shall be given all necessary facilities.

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ing conscription in Ireland has been abandoned, it may be indicated that the situation has been fully explained in previous official announcements.

Lord French's proclamation, for instance, shows clearly that the King's loyal subjects have opportunity to assist in securing effective prosecution of the war by voluntarily enlisting. In the event of voluntary enlistment being successful, the enforcement of conscription would obviously become unnecessary. As regards the policy of the Government relating to this matter and Home Rule, however, there is no reason whatever to say it differs today from the policy set forth in previous cables to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

As regards the question of intrigue in Ireland, this bureau can state that a check for £25 was presented in a certain place in Ireland, recently, and 25 Queen Victoria Sovereigns were given in exchange. Interest was aroused as to the source whence came the gold. The number of Irish men and women involved in intrigue with Germany is small, and the Government, consequently, look confidently for support in the steps they are taking.

## Situation Reviewed

### The Observer of London Lays the Facts Before America

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Observer, commenting on the Irish situation, says:

"A brave step has been taken in Ireland. For grave reasons, on Friday morning, Professor de Valera, president of the Sinn Fein Party, and many other extremists of the same organization were arrested."

"The reason is that these avowed Separatists and pro-Germans have once more been in treasonable touch with the enemy, despite the leniency with which they were treated after the last Dublin outbreak, revolt and sabotage."

"The reality and seriousness of this pro-German plot has been known for some time. In view of Admiral von Capelle's assertion that Germany is assured for years to come of a steady supply of U-boats which never cease their efforts to get in touch with the Sinn Feiners and Separatists, this repeated treason must be put down with an unflinching hand and prevented from recurring."

"Americans, with their inborn abhorrence of disloyal anarchism, have hitherto dealt more leniently with pro-German conspirators than we have dealt with them of this side of the Atlantic. Nevertheless, an organized Nationalist attempt is being made to mislead and prejudice American opinion with regard to the whole Irish situation. This attempt will undoubtedly be continued unless it is met with stern and cool discrimination across the Atlantic. It can only help to serve Germany's game in the nick of Germany's time."

"John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist leader, and his friends have made themselves responsible for a malevolent manifesto. It asserts that the British Government is not sincere in its intentions with regard to the Home Rule Bill, and that the British policy is failing in its promise to Ireland."

"These assertions are without truth. They are either devoid of knowledge or scruple, for spring from that almost ineradicable habit of passionate misrepresentation which in every crisis plays its perverse, bitter part in defeating the efforts of the best friends of Ireland to do her good. The Nationalists could have made Ireland one, happy and self-governed long ago had they the courage and sense enough to embrace their full duty on the side of the Allies and repudiate the Sinn Fein."

"We hope that President Wilson and the people of the United States will not be misled by John Dillon's manifesto. We hope they will set themselves fully to understand what the British policy in Ireland really is. It is a plain thing and is honest thing, and is the only thing, compatible, on the one side, with the war interests of the Allies; while, on the other side, tending steadily to reconcile the two breds and creeds. Without that, Ireland will plunge from one settlement to another, and there will be no health here."

"The policy of the Lloyd George Government is threefold. It is, first, to restore the normal order of civilized society; second, to apply gradually equal military service, as in England, Scotland and Wales; third, to bring in the Home Rule Bill."

"For these purposes, Lord French, a famous soldier proud of his Irish blood, and Edward Short, a Liberal, and both Home Rule advocates, have gone to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary. Their primary purpose is to govern. It is to grapple with the separatists, the enemies of all efforts at an Irish settlement and those who are advocates of chaos."

"That is an awkward crux for John Dillon. He knows it, and to cover himself on that issue he does something else. He actually tries in advance to wreck the Home Rule Bill before it can be introduced. He tried to weaken its chances in advance to prejudice the whole political atmosphere against it. He suggests that there is no sincere effort to bring it forward. That is not true. He suggests that there is no honest intention to frame it for the best interests of an Irish settlement. That is not true. He suggests that the delay in bringing it forward is malicious because it is avoidable. That is not true."

"What is John Dillon's own position and what is behind his mind? America? He is, of course, nominally for the war, but he will not lift an effective finger to help it. He follows unconsciously the principle of conscription, though that is a matter of fact. He is a complete lack of the Atlantic as in that of Congress on the other side. Can the President and the people of the United States imagine any situation in which any

body of Americans in a crisis like this would refuse equal service and duty?

"On these matters of fact, which are absolutely within our knowledge, we have here made three assertions. We beg all America to note it. We urge them to discourage sophisticated partisan rhetoric contrary to fact and deeply disadvantageous to every purpose of constructive good will on which Ireland's happier future depends. And we say that the true danger is that the Nationalists of Ireland are proving Ireland's worst enemies. Parity through obsolete passions lingering from by-gone age and partly through tactical politics, ambiguity and weakness."

"When Mr. Wilson receives the Nationalists' representatives will he ask them what they are doing to help? Will he ask them why, if they repudiate the Sinn Fein and disclaim the devil, they hold so many candles to the devil? Will he ask them what they are doing to conciliate Protestantism in the north of Ireland, whence President Wilson derives his origin, and to draw breads and creeds together to make a nation, which without that must be forever unmade?"

"John Dillon and his friends are only adding so far to every single difficulty of the situation. "While the Lloyd George Government, on the one hand, has to face stubborn opposition from the Irish Unionists to any form of Home Rule, because they believe it would be bad for their country, and are strengthened in that belief by all the recent lawlessness and disloyalty, on the other hand, the Cabinet get no constructive assistance whatever from the Nationalist advocates of self-government. Not in the impracticable temper which the Nationalists are now showing—a temper equally impracticable both to conscription and Home Rule—could the American constitution have ever been framed or a settlement reached in South Africa."

"The preparation of the Home Rule Bill is in active progress. Time is required that it may be framed with wise and liberal statesmanship. That is the sole reason for the delay which John Dillon seeks to misrepresent. The former bill, by admission now universal, was not merely bad, but it was unworkable. Its provisions must be entirely recast in the new measure. Again, it is certain that a federal system of Home Rule will have to be applied to the whole United Kingdom. Otherwise, the whole legislative machine will break down utterly and the enormous tasks of reconstruction after the war can never be efficiently carried on."

"That reconstruction must involve every single interest of social, economic and political concern. The Imperial Parliament cannot do it all, if it is to attend well after the war to wider affairs of the British commonwealth and to its proper part in the immense, interlinked transactions that must involve the whole world after the war."

"The British Ministry must have a certain time in which to restore political security in Ireland, to frame its Home Rule Bill, to create a cooler atmosphere and to advance steadily toward equal service."

"The Nationalists will be confronted with the responsibility of modifying their attitude or proving that they are incredible wreckers of the whole comprehensive policy which alone can make Ireland one. Fair play for Great Britain and her Government is necessary."

"This matter is as much to America's own interest as ours. The pro-German conspiracy in Ireland endangers in obvious ways the safety of American transports. We are confident that the Government will have the support of the American people in putting an end, as far as Sinn Fein plotting is concerned, to a state of things which President Wilson would not tolerate for a day."

"We are equally confident that the millions of American sympathizers with Ireland will credit the English policy toward that country with these qualities which (even by admission of the radical press) Austen Chamberlain's speech showed the other day—the large-minded outlook, the spirit of high-minded justice and the unswerving good faith on the question of Home Rule. It is lamentable that John Dillon's manifesto contains not one hint of constructive temper and sagacity."

## Newspaper Comment

### English Press Views on the Situation in Ireland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Times urges the necessity of publishing immediately at least part of the evidence against Sinn Fein leaders arrested in Ireland. "If only to dispel the cloud of sensational rumor which has gathered during the past week, though that is not the most substantial ground for prompt action." After stating that the arrests, believed to amount to some 150, are the first of "the drastic measures" mentioned in Lord French's proclamation, The Times adds: "The Government will be well advised to disclose at the first possible moment, at least the substance of the evidence on which they have been made, and to follow them up as speedily as may be, with the formal process which must be their consequence."

"Thousands in Ireland have for long been the dupes of the intrigues begun and fomented by the men who are now in custody. It will be everything to the good that these unknown instruments of a movement supported by German gold should know at once, and by proof that is beyond question, what hands pulled the strings to which they danced."

"It is natural to think that men who find they have been duped—as we believe the vast majority of Irishmen to have been duped—will burn to wipe out the stain. There is a very simple way. Lord French points to it in his proclamation—very naturally and

properly, in our view, and without any such hint of a change in the conscription policy of the Government as interested critics are hastening to read into it."

## The Morning Post

The Morning Post says: "These arrests are an excellent step, if only a step toward the reestablishment of a firm Government in Ireland. Most of the arrested men are not arrested for the first time. They were prominent in the Easter week rebellion." After referring to the British Government's announcement of its intention to enforce conscription, The Morning Post states: "Of the three parties in Ireland, it was to be expected that the Sinn Fein party would oppose the measure by force, that the Nationalists would oppose it constitutionally and that the Irish Unionists would loyally accept it. And so it happened—with this exception. The constitutional party in Ireland, under the leadership of Mr. Dillon, ranged themselves alongside the Sinn Fein party in an unconstitutional opposition. Thus the Nationalists combined openly with the Sinn Fein party in a seditious movement for the purpose of bringing to naught, by unconstitutional means, a measure of defense. The two parties have become one party and the policy they both urged upon Ireland was a policy of rebellion. This harmony of sedition was, however, disturbed by the truculence of Sinn Fein, which proposed to contest the Nationalist seat of East Cavan. What concerns us is that if every Sinn Fein leader is arrested, the Nationalists remain to carry on this illicit and seditious agitation."

Important information is stated to have come into the hands of the authorities which has impelled them to the drastic action taken. The character of that information has naturally not been disclosed, and till it is disclosed no verdict of any value can be passed on the policy involved in the arrests. The only question Englishmen will ask, and the only question the vast majority of Irishmen will ask, is not whether the measures taken are justified, but whether they have been carried sufficiently far to remove the last lurking danger of the success of plots whose treachery would wake as much repugnance throughout the four provinces of Ireland as through-out every constituent Dominion of the Empire."

## The Daily Chronicle

If the government chain of evidence regarding a conspiracy with the Germans be complete, and they have an absolutely conclusive case against the principal arrested leaders, by far the best course would be to bring them at once into the open court and prove their guilt then and there. We must recognize, however, that circumstances might exist in which, for military or international reasons, this was inadvisable, while the Government, nevertheless, had evidence rendering the arrests not only justifiable, but imperative. In that case they should see their way to expedite the publication of at least such material facts as would counter the imputation of political motives and show the charge of conspiracy to rest on serious foundations. Referring to Viscount French's proclamation, The Daily Chronicle states: "Such a declaration of this kind, which is at once a renunciation and an appeal, would have increased its effect tenfold if it had been made frankly and handsomely. To spatchcock it into a proclamation about a conspiracy with which it has nothing to do is to put it at once into a false light. The turn from conscription to voluntarism means a turn from forcing to winning. But to win a high-spirited people like the Irish you must approach them in a generous spirit with the large gesture."

## Further Press Comment

LONDON, England (Monday)—"We understand the Government has conclusive evidence," says The Daily Mail in regard to the Irish arrests. "The danger to the allied cause should not be underestimated. The Germans clearly hoped that at the supreme moment of the gigantic offensive which they are now preparing the Sinn Fein would hamper our forces and distract our efforts by a great insurrection in Ireland. The new executive in Ireland has moved so swiftly and courageously that we may hope the conspiracy has been paralyzed."

"In the measures taken the Irish executive has followed (though on a smaller scale) the precedent set by Abraham Lincoln, when dealing with sedition, swiftly and resolutely arrested many hundreds of dangerous persons and kept them in prison without trial so long as the peril continued. He was much denounced at the time for this muscular and determined action. Posterity holds that by it he saved the United States. Viscount French, who is a convinced Home Ruler and a devoted son of Ireland, has shown that he is a man of action."

According to The Daily Mail, it has been clear for months past that Germany has been using every artifice not only to foster rebellion in Ireland but also to use Ireland as a base of organized espionage and submarine operations against the Atlantic Mercantile Marine. It asserts Germany sent money to the Sinn Feiners, that important information was conveyed to Germany, and that German submarines received fuel oil from Sinn Feiners."

There will be no more pitiful surrender to clamor for the release of the conspirators as political prisoners."

## A Sinn Fein Reply

LONDON, England (Monday)—No fresh developments in the Sinn Fein affair have been reported. Very few news telegrams are arriving from Dublin, but they report everything quiet, at least outwardly.

Among the Sinn Feiners under arrest are Charles Collins and Christopher Mullins, who are charged with the unlawful possession of explosives at Brittas, a few miles outside Dublin. Fearadair O'Houlihan and James O'Brien, editor and manager of the Skibbereen Southern Star, also are in custody.

Vice-President Morris and the remaining heads of the Sinn Fein organization have issued a reply to the proclamation which the British Government published on Saturday. The reply says that "anticipating such action, the Standing Committee of the Sinn Fein nominated substitutes to carry on the movement during the enforced, and what must be made temporary, exile of our leaders."

"The country may rest assured," it adds, "that no matter how many of the leaders may be arrested, there will be men and women to take their places. All that we need is to continue to follow the last advice of Professor de Valera, namely, to remain calm and confident."

The Sinn Feiners have nominated Prof. John McNeill and Alderman Keay, a well-known member of the Dublin Corporation, to the places in the organization made vacant through the arrest of Professor de Valera and Arthur Griffith.

## Sinn Fein Appointments

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—The Sinn Feiners throughout Ireland, who had been waiting for two days for information as to what action, tonight received a proclamation from a party committee appointing new men to take the places of those arrested. The effect of this proclamation probably will be to influence the Sinn Feiners against any spasmodic outbreak. The policy seems to be to await the orders of the newly appointed heads of the organization. The newly appointed leaders are men of less revolutionary type than those who were arrested. One of them is Professor John MacNeill, of the National University, former chief of staff of the Irish National Volunteers. Although arrested at the time of the 1916 uprising, he was credited by John Dillon with having broken the back of the rebellion.

## Another Arrest Made

BELFAST, Ireland (Monday)—Maude Gonne McBride, the widow of Maj. John McBride, who was executed in May, 1916, for the part taken by him in the Dublin uprising on the Easter of that year, has been arrested.

## Conspiracy Foreseen

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Dublin correspondent of The Times telegraphs:

"For some months knowledge that a new conspiracy was maturing weighed upon the country. Tangible evidences of it were numerous. Private houses had been looted systematically for arms. Large quantities of high explosives had been stolen from the quarries and warehouses, policemen had been attacked in broad daylight and robbed of their rifles, and local orators had boasted publicly about the coming defeat of the allied forces and the emergence of an independent Ireland from the ruins of the British Empire."

"The intangible evidences of subtle subterranean mischief were even more sinister. No sane man doubted that some agency or agencies were working among a very ignorant, credulous people to produce a temper from which anything might be expected. "Public excitement and unrest had become even more intense than in the last weeks before the rebellion of 1916. It is certain the recent epidemic of silver hoarding was engineered to the same malignant end."

"The rebellion of 1916 was fomented by Germany. All Irish loyalists long have been convinced of that. Germany at the bottom of the present troubles. They long have suspected that plans exist somewhere for co-operation between rebel Irishmen and a German landing on the western or southwestern shores of Ireland."

"Now that the Government have confirmed their conviction of a German plot they are relieved rather than frightened by its warning. It is assured that the Irish Government has substantial evidence of the existence of a German plot. I have reason to believe that the publication of part of the evidence will be made immediately, that its authenticity is beyond question and that the character of its source is bound to have a very important influence on the political situation in Ireland."

## Sinn Fein Gathering

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—A Sinn Fein demonstration today at Coothill, East Cavan, was attended by 6000 persons. Among the speakers were two Roman Catholic priests. The Sinn Feiners bore a banner inscribed: "They may kill our leaders, but they cannot kill the Sinn Fein."

## WARNING ISSUED TO GERMANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unnaturalized German men and women have been warned in a Department of Justice statement not to go boating on any river, canal, lake or seashore this summer, under penalty of violating regulations governing the conduct of alien enemies and being interned. These regulations forbid Germans to go within 100 yards of canals, wharves, piers, warehouses, elevators and terminals, and require citizens to obtain passes before entering the water front barriers zones.

## FRIENDS OF IRISH FREEDOM CONVENTION

### Organization at New York Meeting Elects the Rev. Peter A. Maguinness as Its President—Loyalty to America Professed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Friends of Irish Freedom held a convention here Saturday and Sunday and reaffirmed their dedication to the cause of absolute Irish freedom and independence. Denunciation of what was called "poisonous British propaganda" featured the meeting, and resolutions calling on the President and Congress to assist the Irish freedom movement were adopted.

The following officers were elected: President, the Rev. Peter A. Maguinness, New York; vice-presidents, Thomas A. Emmett and Justice John W. Goff, New York, the Rev. Thomas J. Hurton, Philadelphia, Mrs. Mary F. McWhorter, Chicago, and Dr. Edward F. Kelly, Boston; secretary, Diarmid Lynch, New York, treasurer, James O'Sullivan, Lowell, Mass.

The convention professed to speak for more than 1,000,000 Irishmen in this country. It declared its loyalty to the United States and at the same time listened to speeches by a former Sinn Fein prisoner and by Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, James Larkin, Liam Melowes and John Devoy, the speeches being drawn along the usual lines, denouncing England as Ireland's single enemy.

The names of Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson were hissed and there was discussion over the extent to which Roman Catholic priests were leading the Sinn Fein movement. Mr. Devoy said the real question was whether Irishmen were united to the point of beating England in America. Diarmid Lynch, recently deported from Ireland because of his Sinn Fein utterances, called the arrests of Sinn Feiners a part of the British propaganda to create anti-Irish sentiment in the United States. The permanent chairman was Father Thomas J. Hurton of Philadelphia. Mrs. Skeffington's nomination of Dr. John F. Kelly of Boston for this place aroused much opposition.

Sunday's session was less conservative than Saturday's and speakers went so far as to charge that England had engineered a plot against the Irish that called for the massacre of men, women and children. It was intimated, moreover, that unless the United States, in response to the appeals to be showered on the Government by the Irish-Americans, entered into the situation, the Administration would be an accomplice to this alleged plot.

State Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohan made a conservative speech urging the audience not to lose their heads. Justice Goff is to lead a committee, to seek an audience with the President and submit a petition requesting him to intervene. A committee of women are to file similar petitions with members of Congress. Resolutions adopted Sunday declared, among other things, that English agents were carrying on a campaign of calumny and falsehood in a portion of the American press. One speaker said that unless the United States intervened on Ireland's side, Ireland would have to seek help, wherever she could find it. Of the speakers, four were British subjects and two of these are under federal indictment.

## "Evaded the Issue"

Postmaster-General Calls Mr. Roosevelt's Reply Misleading

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Postmaster-General Burleson issued a statement last night asserting that Colonel Roosevelt evaded the issue and was misleading in his "preliminary" reply to the demand that he prove his charge that certain publications have been the objects of improper discrimination by the Post Office Department. Mr. Burleson stated that "the Post Office Department has received possibly more complaints from the public alleging that Mr. Roosevelt's articles were in violation of the espionage act than it has against the Hearst newspapers. All but two of the articles in the Hearst papers referred to by Mr. Roosevelt were published before the passage of the espionage act (June 15, 1917) and some of them before our entry into the war."

## Bail Forfeited

Publisher of Bull Fails to Appear for Trial

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The bail bond of Jeremiah O'Leary, publisher of the magazine Bull, was forfeited today when the case against O'Leary and four others charged with obstructing recruiting was called for trial. O'Leary failed to appear. His counsel, Thomas F. Felder, announced that he had been unable to get in contact with his client. The trial of O'Leary had twice previously been postponed. Federal Judge Foster ordered a bench warrant issued for the arrest of O'Leary after directing that the bail bond of \$2500 be paid to the Government. The case was then adjourned until Thursday.

O'Leary's lawyer told the court that his client, although aware of the date of the trial, had left the city subsequent to May 8 and, according to his information, had gone to the Adirondacks. "On Friday," said the attorney, "John O'Leary expressed great anxiety concerning his brother's whereabouts. I can only say that I place the matter in the hands of the court. Probably the best thing to do will be to act as the statute requires. From my conferences with the defendant I must conclude that it is unlikely this

## EMPEROR KARL ARRIVES IN SOFIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Sofia message announces the arrival there of the Emperor and Empress of Austria. At a banquet in their honor, King Ferdinand referred, with special satisfaction, to the numerous ties binding Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary together, remarking that they justified their desire for a common frontier, which is realized today and which will give a fresh impetus to Bulgaria's economic and political development and form a bridge between it and the Central Powers.

Emperor Karl, replying, emphasized Bulgaria's loyalty to its allies during the war and expressed the hope that the fruits of its heroic fighting would be permanently secured.

SOBIA, Bulgaria (Monday)—Emperor Karl and the Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary and their party left Sofia today for Constantinople.

## Von Hertling and New Alliance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Count von Hertling, in an interview with the Az Est correspondent, said that naturally only basic ideas were discussed at the recent conference at main headquarters. He was convinced that the development of the work created by Bismarck and Count Andrássy would have beneficial consequences for Germany and Hungary, and said that M. Clemenceau, instead of severing the alliance, would now see from the results of the negotiations the fruits of his intrigues.

The new dual alliance would comprise two important sections, namely, economic and military agreements. The former was entirely non-aggressive and aimed at no state whatever. The Central Empires wanted nothing but their place in the sun, and were entitled to harmonize their common interests and act together.

Regarding the military agreement Count von Hertling stated emphatically that the arrangements for the future had no aggressive character, the consolidation of the Central Powers' present relations only being aimed at.

Replying to a question he said if the world one day united in an international peace league Germany would unhesitatingly and joyfully join, but present conditions gave very little hope of that.

## GERMANY AND THE SWISS COAL SUPPLY

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Germany has profited by the generous French offer to supply Switzerland with 55,000 tons of coal monthly by imposing upon Switzerland the condition that it may obtain the customary 200,000 tons from Germany only in case it maintains this ratio of 200,000 tons to 55,000 tons between the two sets of warring powers—that if Germany supplies coal below the stipulated 200,000 tons, as it always has done, the amount drawn from France must drop correspondingly, according to Le Temps.

The newspaper points out that the German object is obviously to hamper so far as possible Swiss ammunition firms, which work in the interest of the Entente countries, from increasing or even maintaining their present output. It refers to the continued failure of Germany to supply Switzerland with anywhere near the agreed minimum of 200,000 tons, which, even without the impetus of the Entente supply has usually averaged about 160,000 tons.

Le Temps hopes, however, that Switzerland will be able to hold Germany near to the account, because it supplies Germany with electricity equivalent to 75,000 tons of coal monthly, and the arrangement between the two countries is something of a give and take, when Switzerland's beef and other supplies are taken into consideration.

## NEW PRUSSIAN LEAGUE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—"The Emperor's Faithful Lieges" is the name of a new ultra-Jingoistic league formed by a number of titled Prussians. The league has issued an ultimatum to the Emperor, under the heading, "Emperor, hear thy people." It beseeches the ruler on no account to yield weakly to the cry for parliamentarization or democratization, saying that to do so would be to alienate the affections of all true Germans. If, on the other hand, he is resolved to deal severely with all those who attempt to interfere with the prerogatives of the throne, he will win a place in all German hearts. "Emperor, make thy choice," the manifesto concludes.

## NEW GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LISBON, Portugal (Saturday)—Members of the diplomatic corps announced at a reception held by the new Portuguese Government by Foreign Minister their recognition of their respective governments.

## STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the States on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.  
Number that have voted against, 9.  
Number that have yet to vote, 37.  
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.  
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:  
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.  
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.  
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.  
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.  
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.  
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.  
MONTANA—Feb. 19.  
TEXAS—March 4.  
DELAWARE—March 18.  
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.  
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

## M. PAINELEVE ON AERIAL WARFARE

PARIS, France (Monday)—The former Premier, M. Paineleve, who has just been elected president of the aviation group of the Chamber of Deputies, sketches in this morning's Petit Parisien a program of aerial warfare. The former Premier has always been greatly interested in aviation and was one of Wilbur Wright's first passengers when the American inventor was here in 1908; and when he was a professor at the Sorbonne, before becoming a deputy, his lectures on aviation induced the Chamber to vote the first military aviation credit, and was one of the founders of the high school of aeronautics, where up to 1914 he himself lectured on airplane mechanism.

"It is becoming a commonplace to say," begins M. Paineleve in his article, "that aviation will decide the final stage of the war, but it must be repeated incessantly that we should not delude ourselves with hopes that cannot be realized, but that we should adopt our manufacturers' conceptions and plans to this paramount idea."

Germany's natural resources and organization, M. Paineleve points out, have given her preliminary advantages in things like guns, munitions, and asphyxiating gas, but, he continues, "if we cannot crush the enemy's artillery, we can blind it."

"Bombardment aviation," he goes on, "needs only a short, intensive training for young and intrepid men who are familiar with sports. Let America send us thousands and thousands of bombarding aviators and she will contribute a decisive factor to victory."

The former Premier sums up the problem before the Allies as being whether the immediate object should be the continuous perfecting of machines or the production in quantity of three or four well chosen types. His own answer to the question is this: "In the present state of the war, and also of aviation, I believe that all those who have reflected upon the problems are unanimous in replying in favor of the production."

RAID OVER EASTERN ENGLAND

LONDON, England (Monday)—Four enemy airplanes were brought down in last night's raid over eastern England, says an official communication just issued.

The communication says: "Reports show that four of the enemy airplanes which raided London and the southeast last night, have been brought down. The raid appears to have been on a large scale. A considerable number of bombs were dropped."

"No details of casualties or damage are yet available."

A later report says the casualties are as follows:

London and the metropolitan police district: Killed: men, 17; women, 14; children, 6; total, 37; injured: men, 83; women, 49; children, 23; total, 155. Provinces: Injured: men, 2; women, 3; 1 child; total, 8. Considerable damage to property has been reported.



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THE VORWARTS ON  
VON JAGOW'S REPLYGerman Socialist Paper Asks  
Why Friendly Treaties Con-  
cluded With England Before  
War Were Not PublishedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Vorwärts' commentary on Herr von Jagow's reply to the Lichnowsky memorandum was, perhaps, the most noteworthy that has appeared in the German press.

If proof were still wanting, it declared, that the much-discussed memorandum could not be dismissed by declaring its author to be mentally deficient, Herr von Jagow had supplied it, for he agreed with Prince Lichnowsky on the most important point, namely that a rapprochement with England was both desirable and attainable, and that England had not wanted war, and had played a conciliatory rôle. ("Why, then," wrote the Vorwärts, "were the friendly treaties with England, effected shortly before the world war, not published? Would not the good relations between the two states perhaps have taken root in popular feeling, in consequence of that publication; would not the prospect of German-English action for the avoidance of the world war have been improved thereby?") Having quoted Herr von Jagow's answer to this question—that there was too great a danger that the publication of the treaties would be followed by an unfortunate display of opposition in Germany—the Vorwärts continued: "What, fear of Tirpitz? A disturbance of the newly-formed relations by his intrigues and the outcry of his propagandist press was to be avoided by recourse to secrecy. But, three weeks later, came the war with England, and the Pan-German papers welcomed the longed-for day."

Proceeding to quote Herr von Jagow's account of what happened in the interval—how Germany was bound by her obligations to Austria and England by hers to Russia; and how, although "England did not lay all the mines for the outbreak of war," Sir Edward Grey had become too involved in the net of Franco-Russian diplomacy to find a way out, and failed to prevent the war, as he could have done—the Vorwärts observed: "Of the reproaches against the English Government, therefore, there remains but this—it did not prevent the world war, although it could have done so." Now Herr von Jagow did not prevent the world war either, but from the reproach that he could have done so he is to be entirely absolved. He truly could not do so, and a frank confession of inability thus remains the best excuse for him and his associates.

"Let us set forth the facts: England did not want war, but merely failed to prevent it; the war was not popular in England (just as it was not in Russia or France either). Nevertheless it has become popular, the whole world as far as the Atlantic and the Pacific has united in its hatred of us. We, however, have for nearly four years been inoculated with the doctrine that 'England laid all the mines for the outbreak of the world war,' a doctrine that, after the testimony of the Ambassador, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has declared to be false. But it is in accordance with that doctrine that the whole war policy of the Empire has been adjusted, from the unrestricted submarine war, which brought us the war with America, down to those speeches of our chancellors in which it was said that Belgium was not again being England's marching-off ground. If all those concerned were convinced that the belief in England's responsibility for the war was a legend, why was the policy pursued based upon it?"

"In such circumstances it would have been better to make Tirpitz chancellor, as he, perhaps, also believes what he says. Instead of that there was pursued without Tirpitz a policy of fear of Tirpitz—indeed, on occasion, a policy directed against Tirpitz was also attempted, but that even collapsed before him at the decisive moment from fear of the nationalist terror. That fear was entirely unfounded perhaps, for agitation is without scruple. Older people still recall very unpopularity in many quarters; that English woman, however, was the mother of the German Emperor. For the Government, doubtless, there was no more convenient means of protecting the dynasty than to join in the agitation against the English, or at least to suffer it, for only by so doing was it possible to prevent that agitation being eventually directed against the wearer of the German imperial crown. But ought such considerations as these—and such considerations did undoubtedly figure in the calculation—to play a rôle when the fate of nations is at stake?"

"Let us conclude. At this moment we are engaged in a perhaps decisive conflict, which inclines in favor of the Empire. But behind even the greatest military decision there stands the necessity for a political understanding. It will be easier for us to enter into this understanding now that the poisonous vapor of war fabrications has dispersed. Now that Herr von Jagow has explained the rôle played by England at the beginning of the war, there is nothing in the way of the fulfillment of von Bethmann's pledged word that 'the wrong done to Belgium' should be made good again. Suppose, on the other hand, that everything that Wilhelm II. von Bethmann, von Jagow, and Lichnowsky held to be right up to three weeks before the outbreak of war was wrong. In that case let the mistake be acknowledged, and let the Conservative-Pan-Germans be openly placed in power, in order that they may be able to complete abroad and

at home the work of a peace obtained by force. If that is not desired, or if it cannot be done, nothing remains but to take a decisive step forward, for the German people cannot pronounce itself satisfied with the methods pursued by the Government before and during the war. By this time it 'suspects' to use von Jagow's expression, that, while brilliantly led in military matters, it has been wretchedly led in the political realm, and it earnestly desires to be so led politically in future that it can dispense with the dazzling advantages of military leadership. If, as we all hope it will, it emerges victorious from this struggle (in which, all the same, it would have been better not to be involved), its duty to itself and to the world will only be the greater. The German people can, after the world war, only live as a peace-loving people that rules itself."

AUSTRIAN LEATHER  
TRADE'S PROSPECTSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—A correspondent of the Oesterreichische Volkswirt states that the leather trade, which was in a critical condition before the war, is now in a flourishing state. Prices have risen enormously. In order to estimate the value of leather after the war, the following points must be regarded: The cost of raw materials, tanning substances, wages and consumption.

Even before the war the price of raw hides was immensely high, owing to the shrinkage in the number of cattle all over the world. In Austria, in 1911, there were 11 head fewer cattle for every 100 inhabitants than in 1857; in Germany, in the first three months of 1914, there were 45,000 head of cattle fewer than in the corresponding period of 1913. Then the world war, with its enormous demands for meat and hides, decimated the stock of cattle in nearly every part of the world. It was calculated that the number of cattle in the world in 1917 was diminished by more than 150,000,000 head. In Russia there was a shrinkage of from 25 per cent to 40 per cent. Austria-Hungary and Germany were dependent on hides imported from South America, India and China. Germany used to import some 8,000,000 hides yearly, and Austria in 1913 imported 3,500,000. In spite of the fact that these imports have been stopped by the war, the countries that used to supply them have exhausted their stocks.

It will take years before the production of hides is once more commensurate with the demand. Austria will suffer for years from the high prices of raw leather, and the situation will be complicated by the depreciated exchange values. With tanning materials Austria-Hungary is well provided, and exported in peace time more bark and extracts than she imported. In order to make up for the loss of overseas tanning materials, the home extract works have been enlarged, but foreign tanning materials are indispensable. Even if the present high prices come down, shipping, storage and exchange complications will keep the prices at an abnormal level for some time. The wages of the workmen will remain at their present high level, for the demand for leather after the war will be enormous. All the stock of prepared leather in Europe has been exhausted. The belligerent countries have used some 64,000,000 hides yearly. The permanent stock of sole leather in Austria before the war was worth about 400,000,000 kronen. The sole leather cartel, which united 90 per cent of the production, controlled an annual production of 120,000,000 kronen.

The leather trade has employed its large war profits in increasing its factories, so as to cope with the mass of work expected after the war, but care must be taken to avoid overproduction when once the immediate pressing want has been relieved. To meet this danger no time should be lost in syndicalizing the leather industry, while the faults inherent in the sole-leather cartel must be avoided.

Poland, where cheap labor abounds, might sell leather to Austria instead of Russia as hitherto, and possibilities of a new leather trade with the Balkan States and the East are presented, as hitherto the Entente Powers have supplied them. The new customs tariff will be of considerable importance for the Austrian leather industry, especially in the case of chrome-tanned goods. The import of the necessary chemicals into Austria was taxed so highly that the chrome-leather industry was crushed. Consequently the export of raw calf skins largely exceeded the import, and most of these exported skins came back to Austria tanned, thus inflicting considerable loss on the exchange. With equal conditions for production and complete reciprocity with the countries which have concluded treaties with Austria, the leather industry need have no anxiety about the future.

## PRICE OF FLOUR BAGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—By the Flour and Bread Prices Order, 1918, amending the Flour and Bread Prices Order, 1917, the amounts charged for sacks or bags containing flour manufactured in the United Kingdom have been revised to meet the higher cost of these articles. The new charges, which came into force on April 23, are as follows: (a) Sacks of cotton (other than cotton bags) whether thick or thin holding 56 pounds or more, 2s. 6d. per sack, repayable on return of the sack in good condition. (b) Cotton bags if holding 56 pounds and less than 98 pounds, 1s.; if holding 98 pounds, and up to and including 120 pounds, 1s. 6d.; if holding more than 120 pounds, and up to and including 140 pounds, 2s.; and if holding more than 140 pounds, 2s. 6d.
CRAWS IN THE  
MEDDER

"Richie, be quick—come out—ye niver in yer life seed a field as full of craws as Kelly's."

Richie thrust an eager face, surrounded by a shock head of hair, over the half-open door of a tiny cabin and peered out. There was no one to be seen. Again a hurried whisper broke the silence.

"Come quick, don't let anny one widdin come wid ye."

"Is it yeze is in it, Dan?" Richie answered, catching the spirit of the conspirator and slipping silently outside, his bare feet and stealthy movements attracting no attention. He joined Danny, who emerged noiselessly from his hiding place, and together they rushed helter-skelter up a stony lane at the back of the cabin which gave on to a wild, waste hillside divided off into fields by irregular, loose stone walls. Here and there were flourishing bushes of gorse and, here and there, a scanty, bent, wind-swept tree.

"Kelly's medder?" questioned Richie, "which side air they? Where'll we go?"

"Whisht now, I'll show yeze. Thaire's a great lot o' them in it. Tarkin' air they. Be quite now or ye'll skeer them." Then as the side of the hill came into sight, "Aren't they the grandest lot iver?"

The field, sure enough, was black



Look at the big black feller. Isn't he the wan that's givin' orders?"

with rooks who were strutting or flying about from place to place, while fresh parties kept arriving from all points of the compass. The conspirators, stooping low and going warily, reached a copse of vantage. They lay down and wriggled themselves under a clump of bushes.

"Be gob, I niver seed the like."

"Look at the big black feller, Musha, look at him!—Isn't he the wan that's givin' orders?"

"Be the hokey, oh, the strut on him. It's preachin' he is."

They laughed.

Don't be tarkin' now," Richie said, nudging Danny. "Ye couldn't match that feller wid the wide wings, oh, saints in glory, that's grand hoppin' entirely! 'Tis Kelly they're tarkin' about, it's Kelly's strut he's got. Be gob, it's Kelly himself."

"Richie, shure they're great," with gusts of suppressed merriment, "did ye iver see Hanrahan and him cuttin' turf? Jumpin' he goes wid iver spade full. Well, see—it's tarkin' him off the little feller is. Look at that! But, Richie, mind ye don't be losin' sight at th' outd' fool Kelly. Ah, Holy Powers, be gob," as a masterful rook marched from one group to another, "it's Kelly himself to the life."

"It is, it is, ye spalpeens," came a thundering voice from behind them. "It's Kelly, is it? Well, did ye notice if Kelly had a shickid wid him?"

The rooks, disturbed, rose in whirling circles, filling the air with the sound of wings. They showed black against a sky of clear, wind-swept blue. The boys turned to face the newcomer. Danny, with ready wit, was equal to the occasion.

"Why, Mister Kelly," he said in a loud whisper, "but it's yeze is the great man, shurely! Be jabers, the craws themselves aren't content till they've tuk yer pattern. Come, Mister Kelly, be stoopin' down here now and ye'll see Hanrahan and—"

But something in Kelly's half-anxious, half-amused gaze stopped him.

"That's shurely great tarkin', Dan Hennessey," Kelly interposed, "but it won't save ye from feelin' the shickid on yer back, and p'raps whin the craws next holds a parlymint they'll have something grand to show th' others. It's play-actin' they'll be next time."

"Ah, Mister Kelly," in a hoarse whisper, "mebbe the craws 'ull be comin' back and they'll be shov'ing ye Hanrahan cuttin' turf." Then with a great show of hospitality, pushing the other boy to one side, "Git out wid ye, Richie, give Mister Kelly the bist place. Sit down, Mister Kelly," Danny ran on persuasively. "Mister Kelly, I'll not be mindin' th' batin' if ye'll let th' craws—" He stopped himself with a "whisht!" At that moment the flock was circling overhead, half-poised above the barren field. Danny swung round and caught Kelly by the coat, and Kelly, too easy-going to resist, and nothing loath to join in a bit of fun in any circumstances, dropped to his knees and pushed himself in between the boys.

"Doan't breathe now or ye'll skeer them," was the only remark that he found it necessary to make by way of capitulation. Danny and Richie engaged in no exchange of sentiment, too happy for having affected a truce to risk it by so much as a wink.

"Watch 'em now, Mister Kelly," Richie said, with alacrity. "See the long legs of 'em comin' down."

After an interested pause, during

which the rooks gained enough confidence to descend, Danny began again. "Look it, now, Mister Kelly, pick thim out! They're wheedin' that feller. Be the powers they're sinder him on a message," as a rook rose, evidently under orders, and flew straight across the brow of the hill.

"There's Flaherty and him shooin' the box to market," called Kelly all excitement, "and, by the blessed hokey, if that," pointing to another rook, "isn't ole Ned and him stumblin' along pickin' up shickids—"

"Danny," Richie drawled out in a stage whisper, "d'ye mind the craw there of the fince and him watchin' 'em listen' to iver y word Mister Kelly says? It's wantin' th' imitation of him, it is."

"Oh, get along wid ye, Richie, none o' yer nonsense here," Kelly replied, taking the hint, nevertheless, to drop his voice to a sepulchral whisper.

"Oh, be gob," the tactful Danny interposed, to attract attention, fearful of a breach in the pleasant aspect of affairs. "See here, the magis—thrate! Hear him squarkin'! And, Mister Kelly, here's Hanrahan agin—and he cuttin' turf."

"Sure, there's no mistakin' him," Kelly acquiesced. "It's Hanrahan himself—givin' his leps! All he's wantin' is the shav'ing of a shickid, a burst of hearty laughter, as usual."

"Oh, musha," whispered Dan, who was an accustomed plotter and wether behind hedges. "Mister Kelly, look beyant. They're bowing and scrapin' to a landlord in the gap. It's tarkin' him off they air. They're the clever wans."

"Ye know more than's good for yeze, Danny. I'm thinkin'," Kelly whispered, smiling grimly, and looking sideways at the boy.

"Mebbe I do," said Danny returning the glance meaningly. "I'm knowin' most things, Oh, malrice, there goes himself," in a tone of awe, as a motor car came into sight on the road far below them. "Just as yeze were spakin'! Thaire he goes, wid his little pinched face, and his big furs, and me lord in iver drivin' him, and we be-hine the hedge—"

Here further speech was put an end to by an overwhelming whirr of wings. A loud blast on the motor horn had started the rooks in flight, this time to scatter finally far and wide. A passing motor car was a rare event; not, perhaps, more than once in a year would "himself" drive over the rough roads which were little better than rived and stony water courses where they traversed the barren hills around Coolan. To the rooks the sound was full of menace. Not for a long time would they gain choice Kelly's field for a place of assemblage.

The conspirators rose to go. Descending the hill together they reached Kelly's farmyard. The lane led into the yard which had to be crossed to gain the high road. Kelly made no further allusion to the original cause of offense. He spoke, instead, of agents and their ways, of imaginary taxes, and imaginary collectors and finished up with an admonition to the boys to keep a silent tongue in their heads. "We will that," they answered as they slipped out of the yard and ran off along the road to the village, their bare feet shuffling through the dust, and raising a cloud behind them.

When a safe distance had been put between them and Kelly, Dan, scarcely able to speak for merriment, turned to Richie.

"Did yeze see him? The great big craw?" he said. "Nuthin' ud do him but to come right forinist us, and carry on like Kelly. There he was, right under Kelly's nose," head and hand going to emphasize the description, "actin' up, and actin' down, he was, struttin' about, throwin' his two feet out, an' bowin' his head, jest for all the world like th' outd' fool that was sittin' thaire beside me."

—K. L.

## HOUSE RENTS AFTER WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The effect of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act, passed in 1915, was to fix for the period of the act all rents of houses under certain limits of value, and the rates of interest of mortgages on such houses, at their pre-war figure. This act expires six months after the war, and in view of the well-known shortage of houses and the increase in cost of building, difficult questions arise as to the policy which should be pursued by the Government. The Minister of Reconstruction, after consultation with the president of the Local Government Board and the Secretary for Scotland, has therefore appointed a committee with the following reference:

"To consider the legislation embodied in the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act, 1915, as amended, in relation to the housing of the working classes after the war, and to recommend what steps, if any, should be taken to remove any difficulties which may arise in connection therewith."

## NEW PREMISES FOR RED CROSS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Attorney-General, Sir F. E. Smith, has offered his London house in Grosvenor Gardens, for the use of the American Red Cross. The work of the organization is continually expanding, and for some time it has been seriously handicapped in its present London quarters in Grosvenor Gardens, but the difficulty was to secure adequate accommodation in the neighborhood. This fact came to the knowledge of Sir Frederick Smith, who, during his recent visit to the United States, was deeply impressed by the work of the American Red Cross. He immediately, regardless of any personal inconvenience, offered his house in Grosvenor Gardens to the society, and the gift has been most gratefully accepted. Both from the point of view of size and locality Sir Frederick's house is ideally satisfactory for the work of the Red Cross.
LETTERS TO PRESS  
ON IRISH AFFAIRWriter to Irish Times Maintains  
That Roman Catholic Hier-  
archy Is Really "Out to Pre-  
vent Home Rule"By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Irish press is at the moment of writing full of letters on the question of conscription. Old-fashioned Unionists are saying, "There you are, this is what Home Rule will bring." The Nationalists say, "It is slavery and a revival of the Press Gang." A letter appearing in the Irish Times, written evidently by a close observer of the Irish situation, points out that no mention at all has been made by the Roman Catholic bishops of the Home Rule Bill. The writer points out also, that they have evidently taken fright at something, since they have all united and come out into the open, demanding that all faithful Roman Catholics follow their lead. The writer of the letter goes on to point out that never before has Home Rule been so nearly passed and that the conscription cry is mere camouflage. He maintains also that what the hierarchy are really out to prevent is Home Rule for Ireland. The students from Maynooth and Waterford Roman Catholic training colleges have all been sent home to do what they can passively to resist conscription. As usual in such conditions as the present, various opinions are expressed, some maintaining that a universal strike will be organized with a view to making things impossible in Ireland. Others think that only passive resistance will be resorted to in order to make the English appear as if they were using press gang methods.

It is interesting to note that one of the prominent ideas which the Roman Catholic church is undoubtedly disseminating through the Sinn Féin organization, is that it is important that as many Roman Catholics remain as possible, whilst the Protestant clergy of all denominations are urged upon the members of their congregations to fight, and if necessary fall in so doing, for the sake of Christianity and civilization. It may be said that all parties in Ireland now recognize clearly that it is a question of a religious war. The Roman Catholics, meanwhile, are practically unanimous in saying they will follow the lead of their bishops.

As has already been mentioned in cable dispatches, money is being collected outside the chapels to resist conscription, whilst pledges of passive resistance are being signed. At the same time the more ignorant of the Irish people are being persuaded that the Irish are doing the greater part of the fighting in France and that conscription is being brought in in order that the English may not be compelled to go.

GREAT BRITAIN'S  
TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Major-General Poole, D. S. O., and Colonel Lord Denbigh were the chief guests at a dinner given by the information and propaganda committee of the newly-formed British-Russia Club at the Piccadilly Hotel, when speeches were made on the subject of trade between Russia and Great Britain. The club was formed toward the end of last year with the object of bringing the importance of Russia from the economic point of view before the Government and public of Great Britain.

The chair was taken by Mr. Philip Dawson, who urged the necessity for educating people in Great Britain as to the extent to which Russian commerce, industry, and trade were bound up with the interests of the British Empire and to show what risk and damage would result if Germany were to direct the reorganization of Russia. Means could be found and must be found, he declared, to counteract German influence in Russia, and with this object the great financial houses, merchants, and labor must cooperate with the British Government to create in Russia and elsewhere new fields for British industry which would readily absorb the products of their great factories.

Major-General Poole, who had recently returned from Russia, said that the Bolsheviks were master of the country. He had been the only man since the Revolution who had had the gumption to act as well as talk, and he had acted with deplorable results as far as they were concerned. Faint-hearted persons said, "Let us wash our hands of Russia altogether. They have sold us." But it was their duty to do all in their power to baffle the Germans in Russia, to keep as many of the enemy as they could tied up, and to keep the

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the largest American manufacturers of dyes, extends an invitation to the public to visit their exhibit which is to be on view in connection with the "Made in U. S. A." Exhibition of the Jordan Marsh Company in their store during the week commencing May 20th.

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vast supplies of Russia from going into Germany. The Government knew the condition, and he was certain that everything that could be done would be done. When he had been in Russia he had had charge of all the supplies coming in from England, and he had been thrown in contact with the business men out there. He had found that there was no cooperation between their authorities there and the business people. He hoped that after the war the Government would stand behind the British trader and help him. He therefore welcomed the formation of the club as a nucleus for trade relations with Russia and as a center for propaganda about Russia in England, which was just as important as propaganda about England in Russia.

NEED FOR INCREASING  
POTATO PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The food question was discussed at a recent meeting of the National Land and Home League held at Westminster, the speakers emphasizing the necessity for increased food production at home. Sir Charles Bathurst said that if England were to be fed sufficiently during the next 12 months they would have to concentrate more on the potato than on any other crop, because the potato was an efficient substitute for bread. He said that he would be much surprised if, from the information he had as to the present and prospective position of bread, they did not find that their leaves, war or no war, in the course of the next nine or twelve months were composed very largely of potato, either flour or meal, or even if they had to forgo their cereal loaf altogether and substitute potato for it. At any rate, they wanted every potato they could grow this year. They had their backs to the wall across the Channel, fighting for their very existence, and there was a bare possibility—which he hoped might never be realized—that the French Channel ports might pass into the occupation of the enemy. What had been occurring to him was whether their agricultural program was so framed that they could meet the most serious food emergency that they could conceivably be up against. Guidance should, he said, be given to allotment holders and cottage gardeners as to what they should grow. The cultivation of peas and beans should be encouraged in view of their usefulness as substitutes for meat.

Mr. F. D. Acland, M. P., said that there were now one million plotters in the country, who produced about one ton of food each, which meant a saving of 500 voyages of ships bringing an average of 2000 tons of food each. The very best form of war memorial which villages could provide would be cottages with really good-sized gardens.

Lord H. Bentinck, M. P., stated that the Treasury had set its face against the movement to give discharged soldiers access to the land. He knew for a fact that numerous applications by county councils had been made to it for loans under the Small Holdings Act in order to enable discharged soldiers and others to settle on the land, and all without exception had been "turned down." He urged that pressure should be put upon the Government to make them realize that the time to begin was now.

## BACON SUPPLIES FROM AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Food points out that large quantities of bacon are now arriving because this is the most favorable season for importing, and considerable supplies of this foodstuff are available in America. Such quantities as are not required for distribution to meet present consumption are being put into cold storage to provide a reserve for requirements in the summer when arrivals will be on a reduced scale. There may be some temporary congestion on the quays due to shortage of dock labor and railway wagons, but in those cases special measures will be taken. Generally the cargoes on arrival are being dealt with promptly by the Ministry of Food in cooperation with the Port and Transit Committee of the Ministry of Shipping, the railway executive and the Importers. There is no evidence of any bacon becoming unfit for consumption after being landed.

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## LETTERS

**Cleveland Fares Again**  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:  
Your editorial of May 4, relative to this company, which you kindly sent me, has been read with interest. Your information on which the item is based is somewhat incomplete and the Monitor being usually so accurate on its editorial page, I know you will permit me to set you right regarding our situation.

The Street Railway Company of Cleveland did recently ask to be allowed to increase its rate of fare. The City Council did not take action on this request, but in compliance with the terms of its Cleveland Ordinance the company increased its rate of fare twice during the month of December and twice during the month of April. It is now privileged to sell seven tickets for 25 cents with one cent allowance for transfer (this latter item produces more than \$70,000 revenue per month). Is traction operation less costly in Cleveland than in cities where five cent and six cent fares are charged? In many items, yes. Then how is the company able to operate its line at such low rates, and at the same time maintain its service far above that which prevails in the great majority of the American communities? Answer: There is no water in its stock. It pays no special taxes (such as franchise, car licenses, etc.). It is not required to sprinkle the streets. It is not required to pay costly rentals for the use of public property (we are just completing the installation of six tracks on a \$5,000,000 bridge across the Cuyahoga Valley and for the use of this bridge are paying not one cent of rental). The company is not required to pay any part of the cost of the elimination of steam road grade crossings. The company is not required to pay anything for the removal of snow and ice from the public streets. It has the heartiest cooperation and support of the municipal authorities in its operation, especially in anything which tends to reduce the cost of that operation (for example, the plan of staggered or alternate stops was placed in effect by the city, reducing the running time and consequently the expense to the company).

We do operate cheaply in Cleveland. The rate of fare charged is lower than that charged in some cities for poorer service, but the theory of our Cleveland Ordinance is "service at cost" and since the cost of service has been and is steadily increasing our rate of fare has increased and must, I am afraid, increase still more.

I trust you will pardon this somewhat lengthy letter and accept it in the spirit in which it is written.  
(Signed) JOHN J. STANLEY.  
Cleveland, Ohio, May 13, 1918.

## HORSES' RATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is officially announced that in consequence of the continued shortage in the supplies of oats, maize and other cereals, it has become necessary to reduce the maximum daily rations for horses, for the summer months at any rate. The order further prescribes that bran and dried brewers' grains, which have previously been allowed in excess of the maximum rations, are in future to be regarded as coming within the rationed cereals. Horse owners are urged to take every opportunity of obtaining and using substitutes for cereal foodstuffs for the feeding of their horses. Carrots and other roots are still available in certain parts of the country, and can very well be used as a partial diet for horses doing the lighter classes of work. Correspondence with respect to the order and in regard to all matters connected with the use and feeding of town and trade horses should be addressed to the Controller of Horse Transport, 7 Whitehall Gardens, S. W. 1.



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BOSTON UNIVERSITY  
CLOSING EXERCISES

Decrees Are Granted to 283 Students Following Address on "Education and Democracy" by Rev. Albert Parker Fitch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Commencement exercises of Boston University took place this morning in Tremont Temple. Degrees were granted to 283 students. Owing to war conditions the senior class has been greatly depleted, and a number of the candidates appeared in army or navy uniform. The invocation was by the Rev. Archey D. Ball, S. T. B. "Education and Democracy" was the subject of the oration given by the Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, professor at Amherst College.

"Progress in a democratic state," said Professor Fitch, "is determined by the level of public opinion. By its very nature such a state can never rise higher than the average sentiment of its constituency. The task of the educated man in a democracy is to become the leader of opinion and the patient disseminator of ideas."

"We ought to ask just what is the service which the graduate of today ought to be rendering in a democracy. To understand this let us contrast the autocratic and the democratic ideals of government. The differences between them are not those of expression but of principle. Autocracy is the expression of the belief that men may be governed by irresponsible and arbitrary leaders imposed upon them from without and that such a government justifies itself by the production of good laws and by such paternalistic legislation as increases the material and external satisfactions of its subjects. Over and against this is a conception totally different, namely, that all just and responsible government develops from within. Thus we assert that no government can be just or good that does not allow us to make our own laws, even though they may be less technically efficient than those that somebody else might hand down."

"One may freely confess the inefficiency, the venality, the egregious blunders of democracy. We do so present to the world the spectacle of ordered and almost perfect efficiency which a highly organized absolute state can offer. But we do present a much more sublime spectacle, namely the experiments of the liberal western world with letting men develop in freedom, not molded by authority. The essence of a democracy is its unquenchable idealism. It believes in the inalienable right of a man to be himself. The strength of an autocracy lies in its unshaken materialism; based upon facts as they are. The strength of a democracy lies in its constant looking forward into the future and its recognition of the dignity, the potential excellence of the human spirit. It is therefore true in the just and catholic sense that democracies are religious, autocracies profane. The one has accepted the absolute value of humanity, the other is confessedly skeptical of that value."

Following is a list of the graduates:

**BACHELOR OF ARTS**  
Marlene L. Andrews, Emma J. Bangs, Helen L. Banks, Helen J. Blodgett, Elsie Brecker, Amy P. Buck, Eva C. Calf, Helen E. M. Choate, Marjorie D. Colton, Hazel M. Copp, Chloë K. Cousins, Helen M. Cronan, Alberta Currie, Helen A. Devine, Alice H. Dike, Sara B. Dreney, James S. Farley, Florence J. Fisk, Marion E. Fitzgerald, Florence R. Gallagher, Marion P. Hickey, Mary E. Hickey, Katherine O. Hirst, Mildred B. Jenks, Clymenia J. Jewell, Regina J. Jones, Helen E. Keith, Katharine H. Kendall, Alice J. Kennedy, Rose Koralewsky, Martha E. Lord, Abigail P. Macdonald, Bessie M. Marsh, Lucy Morton, Margaret L. Murphy, Caroline E. Nutter, Harold L. Palmer, Elva L. Parsons, Louise Porter, Mary E. Reynolds, Catharine O. Robinson, Mildred R. Saley, Leola L. Sawyer, Elizabeth K. Schomaker, Violet M. Shaw, Helen C. Sheehan, Mary A. Sheehan, Maude B. Smith, Alice Springfield, Arria P. Stone, Hildegard I. St. Onge, Dorothy L. Swan, Muriel R. Swift, John L. Taylor, Martha E. Thresher, Helen M. Tyler, Lilah M. Vaughan, Lucy H. Waite, Elizabeth Wardle, Jennie L. Ware, Shields Warren, Myrtle H. Waterfall, Elsie M. Woodland, Beatrice E. Woodman.

**BACHELOR OF LETTERS**  
Ida B. Hubbard, Ethel M. Johnson, Laura G. Smith.

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE**  
Frank H. Andrew, Chester L. Barrows, Beatrice L. Bates, Harry H. Butler, Corinne R. Côté, Eleanor B. Ferguson, Julia A. Holcomb, Charles S. Jones, Peter Ringa, Lucien B. Taylor, Valentina Umar, Alta A. Wagner.

**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**  
Charles Bamberg, Esther B. Clark, Herman B. Cohen, Julius M. Cohen, Ruth Crowell, Harold H. Diamond, Norman A. Phil, Thomas B. Donnelly, Arthur J. Dwyer, Noyes D. Farmer, William E. Fierman, Walter J. Goggin, William P. Hussey, Mary M. Joyce, Edgar R. Lacouture, Stanley W. Lane, Harold F. Langley, Benjamin Levy, Ernest W. Lowell, Willard C. MacPhee, Hugh MacIntyre, Ernest L. Newhall, Arthur K. Pittman, Walter J. Rooney, Michael Safran, Thomas Small, Harold J. Smith, Frank L. Sprague, Louis A. Townsend, Peter Turchon, Harold Wald, Harry L. Wolk.

**CUM LAUDE**  
Robert Ritter, Charles E. Bowman, Mary C. Cushing, John A. Delahanty, Verner A. Johnson, Helena T. Kavanagh, Hubert L. Plummer, George I. Toftas.  
**BACHELOR OF SACRED THEOLOGY**  
Charles C. Amendt, Earl F. Baumhofer, Adam Bird, Henry W. Bock, William B. Chanter, Matthew W. Clair, Rola L. Clark, George H. Collier, Earl H. Cragg, Walter M. Depp, Arthur O. Dewey, Herbert E. Duttweiler, John A. Farnham, William C. Fawell, Alonso S. Fite, John T. Fraser, French A. Gilmour, Edward T. Gough, Lyman L. Hawthorne, Clifford H. Hill, Peter D. Hoffman, Arthur T. Holingsworth, Masey S. James, Paul W. Johnston, William T. Jones, John C. Kerr, Haines H. Lippincott, Edgar A. Love, Charles D. Maurer, Horace L. McBride, Bokuro Miyawawa, Homer E. Moore, William P. Preston, William O. Reynolds, Paul P. Ruge, Charles L. Rubin, George A. Schwabauer, Stanley L. Sheets, Scott C. Siegle, Cecil D. Smith, Daniel W. Staf-

field, Guy C. Teulick, Kleber E. Wall, James C. Watson, Lionel A. Whiston, Mira B. Wilson, George P. Zimmermann.  
**MASTER OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**  
Goffredo I. Cardillochio, Frederick W. Langford, Mary Lawrence.

**BACHELOR OF LAWS**  
Samuel Aronson, George D. Baker, Francis R. Birch, Raymond G. Calnen, Bella Cohen, Mortimer G. Cummings, William A. Dart, Fernand Despins, Daniel W. Donahue, Philip R. Dowd, Edward E. Farmer, Philip J. Fox, William B. Gleszer, Miriam Goldberg, Reuben Hall, Louis Hamburger, Philip G. Harris, Louis Herman, Judson C. Hixson, Bertrand A. Huot, Charles W. Johnson, Harry Jones, Max Kabatnick, Abraham Kauffman, Samuel Kaufman, Sylvester Kaufman, Edward C. Kemp, Bertha R. Kierman, Max B. Klubock, Donald Knowlton, Hugh J. Lacey, Frank Lanes, Mabel H. Leal, Samuel Levy, Edgar W. G. Lindner, James E. Markham, Elizabeth H. Marston, Edward C. Mathewson, Thomas H. McGowan, Forest B. Morgan, Cosimo D. Nicastro, Joseph A. Nowak, John H. O'Neill, George E. B. Paul, Paul F. Perkins, Arthur J. Reinhardt, Louis Schneider, Leo Schwartz, Myer Schwolsky, James H. Sisk Jr., Elliott K. Slade, James P. Smith, Paul M. Swift, Alexander Swindells, Arthur A. Tremblay, John D. Warren, Barnett Welansky, George F. Williams, George F. Vance, Max J. Ziemann.  
**Cum Laude**—Helen H. Catterall, Carl B. Everberg, Arthur D. Fowler, Raymond D. Houlahan, Olin M. Jeffords, Archie Joslin, Myer Z. Kolodny, Walter E. Levis, Charles J. Mahoney, Jacob J. Newman, Morris E. Schneider.  
**Magna Cum Laude**—Harvey G. Alpert, Edward E. Gordon, Isadore S. Horenstein, Harry Lader.

**MASTER OF LAWS**  
John J. Cusick, Gladys Johnson, John H. Moran, Jay I. Moskow, William J. E. Mulcahy, Henry P. Murphy, William A. Pollard, Harry K. Stone, Rebecca Thurman.

**MASTER OF ARTS**  
Alice Bullard, Sieng Sing Ding, William M. Grandy, Roy J. Honeywell, Mary Jones, Elizabeth H. Lesser, Mrs. Evalyn Upham Patton, Alice M. Robertson, Josephine V. Sanford, C. Margaret South.

**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY**  
Irwin R. Beller, Cecil F. Cheverton, J. Leonard Farmer, Waights G. Henry, Bertha A. Merrill.

\*To receive the degree when the candidate is 21 years of age.

## Baccalaureate Sermon

Delivered by Dr. Huntington, the President Emeritus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Sunday the baccalaureate service of Boston University was held in the Old South Church, with president of the university, Dr. Lemuel H. Munin, presiding. Dr. William Edwards Huntington, president emeritus, delivered the baccalaureate sermon, "Answering the Nation's Call."

Dr. Huntington said that the world, despite its faults and prejudices, is moving into a new era of interstate relations; all the phases of human intercourse during this war are quickly bringing the nations to a realization of interdependence and brotherhood, and no question can now be discussed excepting on the plane of internationalism. The speaker asserted that Germany had made "its colonial blunder in brutally abusing its neighbors" and in attempting to overturn the Decalogue and the Gospel.

During the sermon Dr. Huntington declared that the people of the earth are not plunging into a deeper darkness, but that this war is bringing out "religious ideals of the highest significance." In 1914 the churches prayed that the war would cease, whereas now it is, "God lead us; He will give us victory!" Righteousness could no longer tolerate the wrongs of autocracy, therefore all the forces of right are giving battle and "it would be blasphemy to think that God is not on the side of justice," continued the president emeritus.

"For such a time as this, the voice of Providence seems clearly to say to the people of America, 'you are come to meet a vast obligation for yourselves and the world.'"

"Our leadership must be without the arrogance that has made Germany so offensive. We want no half-crazed philosopher to rave to us about the superman; but we do need to have America raise up generation after generation of men and women who are of superior moral worth and weight, men who are strong to fight if war is forced, but who are even more powerful at the council table of nations, in legislation, in jurisprudence, in philanthropy, in teaching youth, and in spreading the light of our Christian civilization far and wide."

"Education in Germany is a training in obedience to the State, subordination to the Empire. Education in America is training for self-government, in respect for moral law as well as civil law."

## PROVIDING HIGH RANK FOR MAJ.-GEN. MARCH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Legislation necessary to provide a full general's rank for Major-General March when he takes the title of chief of staff, and at the same time maintain a general's rank for General Bliss, representing the United States at the Versailles Conference, is under consideration. The law at present permits of only two generals, the commander of the American forces in France, and the chief of staff. It was felt desirable to have General Bliss retain his title as chief of staff at the Versailles Conference as that ranked him equally with the British and French chiefs. Meanwhile General March has retained his title as major-general and has been acting chief of staff.

## GENERAL SIBERT TRANSFERRED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj.-Gen. William L. Sibert, who commanded the first division of American troops sent to France with General Pershing, has been relieved of command of the Southeastern Department of the army, and detailed as director of the gas service of the United States army. His headquarters will be in Washington.

## OVERMAN BILL IS SIGNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today signed the Overman bill, giving the President broad powers to coordinate government departments.

DRY PHASE IN  
NEW YORK VOTE

Anti-Saloon League Appeals to Men and Women of State to Enroll for Ballot in Primaries on the Prohibition Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Anti-Saloon League has issued an appeal to both men and women voters in this State who favor the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment to enroll for the primaries next fall in such a manner as to enable them to vote "where the real business will be done."

This, the league holds, will be in the Republican primaries, by which it is recognized that the fate of ratification and other prohibition legislation in this State will be determined. Pointing out that it is not partisan, the league states that the liquor interests are reported to be seeking to have as many license-sympathizing Democratic women as possible enroll as Republicans; and that it is well understood that wet Republicans want Republican women who favor prohibition to enroll in the Prohibition Party so that it will be easier for the liquor interests to carry the Republican primaries.

"It is not necessary," says the league, "for Republican women to leave the Republican party in order to help secure ratification of the amendment. All the votes for ratification in the recent Legislature were Republican except two; and it is just as important to protect these two Democrats as it is to protect the Republicans. And the districts where there are the best chances to make gains by riving wet legislators are overwhelmingly Republican, and where the work must be done in Republican primaries, if at all."

"Voters who have enrolled as party prohibitionists will be helpless in the election of legislators if the wets have been permitted to carry the Republican and Democratic primaries for lack of enrolled prohibition sympathizers in the major parties."

## TWO WAR CHEST DRIVES DROPPED

(Continued from page one)

ment that they be given blanket authority to make such contributions as they see fit, and to such fund or funds as they may select, the only proviso being the limitation of the law, which prescribes that such contribution shall not exceed 5 per cent of the year's earnings. Numerous stockholders, while anxious to make generous contributions to the war relief work, are equally desirous to know definitely to which fund or funds their contribution is going before they give assent to the plan.

Under the new law a stockholder may withhold his assent by written objection and have his share of the contribution paid over to him, for contribution to any particular funds which he may personally desire to support. In order that such stockholders as may assent to the plan may know in just what proportion the directors are distributing the contributions among the different funds, a plan to have the stockholders notified at the time the contribution is made has met with some favor.

According to the interpretation of an official in the Massachusetts Department of Corporations, the law contemplates at least annual meetings to delegate the necessary authority to the directors, though the statute does not specifically require more than one meeting, the authorization of which, by a majority of the stock, might continue for the duration of the war. This official believed, however, that any objection filed with the corporation's clerk on or before the date of the initial meeting would be valid permanently, regardless of any action of the stockholders at a future meeting.

The official stated that there has been some contention that the companies have the right to make such contributions to the war funds without obtaining the consent of the stockholders. An opinion, written by a former justice of the United States Supreme Court, Charles E. Hughes, for the Bureau of Corporations, New York, was said to uphold the view. In Massachusetts, however, it was thought advisable to give the stockholders an option in the matter, and the new law was enacted.

The law permits the companies "to contribute from time to time for the relief, aid and comfort of the armed forces of the United States," provided, however, "that, if any stockholder or shareholder at or prior to such meeting (called to authorize the contribution) shall file with the clerk his written objection to such action, the corporation or association shall retain out of its contribution an amount equal to the interest of such stockholder or shareholder therein, and shall pay over the same, on demand, to him at any time within six months after the balance of the contribution shall have been paid."

## Installments Planned

Melrose Red Cross Contribution Is to Be Made Piecemeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MELROSE, Mass.—Instead of contributing \$16,000, Melrose's full quota, to the American Red Cross War Fund, the disbursement committee of the Melrose War Fund Association, which controls the Melrose War Chest, has decided to appropriate \$1000 a month for that purpose, amounting to \$12,000 in a year. This is \$4000 less than the amount of the quota, but it is claimed this is offset by the fact that

the sum of \$2000 was appropriated for the local Red Cross Chapter in April and a like sum in May. Whether like sums will be given the local chapter in the months to come has not been announced.

Under the established custom in Red Cross war fund drives, the national organization receives the full amount of money subscribed in a city, and turns over 25 per cent, or one-fourth, to the local chapter.

The Melrose Free Press account of the matter says: "The Disbursement Committee of the Melrose War Fund Association, Inc., at a meeting held Tuesday, May 14, voted to appropriate the sum of \$1000 a month to the American Red Cross war fund."

"The committee has also made appropriations for other objects connected with the war, the chief one being \$2000 for the month of April and a similar amount for the month of May for the local Red Cross chapter. It is understood that these sums are to be used chiefly in providing materials for workers where such action is necessary."

"It is proposed by the committee later to make public a complete list of appropriations so that contributors may know what use is being made of the funds collected."

Frank M. Hoyt, treasurer of the Melrose War Chest Association, said that the Red Cross will receive each month whatever sum it requires for its work. If the sum requested should be more than \$2000 a month, the request will be met just the same by the war chest. The money given to the Red Cross goes principally for furnishing the materials used by the Red Cross Chapter.

## FIRST DRAFT CALL IN PORTO RICO

Six Thousand Men to Be Ordered to the Colors on June 1—Officers Well Trained

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Porto Rico's first draft contingency of 6000 men, to be called to the colors on June 1, will be ready to go to France 60 days later, said regular army officers who arrived here today on a steamship from the island.

"As soon as the United States entered the war," exclaimed one officer, "virtually all the young men of Porto Rico started to study and fit themselves for military service. Companies were formed by former officers and by men of the American Army who served in the Spanish American War and are now in business in Porto Rico. The young men of Porto Rico now know the manual of arms thoroughly, and it would seem that almost the whole island has been cut up by trenches."

The army officers had been instructors at the Porto Rico Reserve Officers Camp, which graduated its men last Wednesday. For military reasons they declined to divulge the number of young officers commissioned, but they declared the graduates were one of the finest bodies of new soldiers they had ever seen.

## MUSEUM MEN OPEN CONVENTION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Representatives of more than sixty museums, including the largest in the country, were present for the opening here today of the annual convention of the American Association of Museums. Many of the most prominent museum directors are scheduled to give addresses and take part in discussion of papers. The convention promises to be noteworthy for the measures the association will take in putting the museums, resources behind the Government in the war. Henry R. Howland, curator of the Buffalo, N. Y., Natural Science Museum, is president of the association and presiding officer. The convention will continue through Wednesday.

## COMPLETE DETAILS OF SALE OF A. A. CLUB

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Details for the sale of the Minneapolis American Association Baseball Club virtually are completed, and the papers will probably be signed on Monday. Thirty local business men have pledged themselves to raise the \$60,000 asked for the club by M. E. Cantillon, Joseph Cantillon and E. R. Archambault, the present owners. According to present plans, G. K. Belden of this city will be elected president of the new syndicate.

## COURT SUSTAINS NEW FREIGHT RATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal court decrees sustaining Interstate Commerce Commission orders readjusting freight rates between Shreveport, La., and Texas points, and enjoining the Texas Railroad Commission from interfering with the fixing of interstate rates in compliance with the order, were today in effect sustained by the Supreme Court, which dismissed the appeal.

## WAR WORK BENEFIT READING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—A reading will be given by Eleanor H. Porter, the author of "Pollyanna," at the home of Mrs. A. M. Wright, 25 Linnaea Street, Cambridge, Wednesday, May 22, at 3 o'clock for the benefit of the war work being carried on by the Paul Revere chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

## REGISTRATION BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has signed the bill for the registration for army duty of youths who have become 21 since June 5 last year. Registration will occur on June 5.

## CLAIMANT NEEDED FOR SEIZED LIQUOR

Arrest Is Awaiting Owner of Large Quantity of Liquor Held in Maine City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Me.—The largest consignment of intoxicating liquor ever seized in Androscoggin County was offered to any claimant in the district court here today with the understanding that an arrest would follow immediately for violation of the prohibitory law.

The shipment was discovered in a Boston & Maine freight car, which had been sidetracked by the Maine Central Railroad in this city, but when the local police brought the matter to the attention of the court, there was no evidence regarding either the consignor or the consignee of the goods.

None of the officials of either the Boston & Maine or the Maine Central was in court, and so far as known, the local police made no effort today to obtain any information regarding the point of origin or destination of the consignment.

## MASSACHUSETTS TRADE BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Income tax distribution will be the main topic for discussion at the eighth annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, to be held at the Hotel Brunswick in this city on Wednesday noon. With regard to this subject, Alexander Kerr will give a report of the committee on taxation, and an analysis of the present situation and proposed changes will be presented by the finance commission of the board. Many important matters affecting the future policy of the board will be considered at this meeting. Annual reports will be given and officers elected.

## PACIFICIST PAPERS APPEAR IN CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Large numbers of The Kingdom News have been distributed surreptitiously through this city, which is the seat of Camp Grant. Circulation has been at night, the city finding its copies of the pacifist literature on its front steps in the morning. Many complaints of the circulation of this International Bible Students Association literature having a bearing on the war have been brought to the notice of the federal Department of Justice.

## Distribution in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—There has very recently been a widespread distribution through Chicago of The Kingdom News.

# New June Numbers of Columbia Records

## Another Stracciari Triumph

As Germont, the great baritone renders the father's plea for his son's return to fair Provence, with the combined artistry of perfect vocalization and dramatic interpretation. This aria Stracciari gives with astonishing power and exquisite feeling.

"Traviata"—"Di Provenza il mar il suol" 49215—\$1.50



"Keep the Trench Fires Going for the Boys Out There"

Here is another war song sung by the Peerless Quartette. It bids fair to be a favorite. No matter on which side of the ocean you are, there is something you can do. A 2522—75c

## Some More Dance Records, Too!

The June list includes a number of fine dance records. Ask to hear them at your dealer's—fox-trots, one-steps and waltzes, also marches. Several are medleys of new and old favorites.

"Au Revoir but Not Goodbye," Medley One-step A 6037  
"Just a Little Cottage," Medley Fox-trot \$1.25  
Also a one-step and fox-trot record from "Going-up" A 2524—75c

Of course these are only a few attractive bits from the complete June list of Columbia Records, including 49 sparkling numbers, ranging from popular songs, recitation hits and dance music to favorite opera and instrumental classics.



New Columbia Records are on sale the 10th and 20th of every month

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY NEW YORK

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YOU will find here more than a store. You will find a complete, courteous musical service, a complete line of COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS and all the latest COLUMBIA RECORDS. You will be invited to play any record or any Grafonola. Come. The door opens with a welcome.

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## RED CROSS DRIVE BEGINS ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from page one)

when he was cheered by 4000 young men in training for the service. The visit brought to an appropriate close a two days' stay in New York, and lent emphasis to the declaration that the President made in his speech at the opening of the Red Cross war fund drive in the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday night, when he said, "We are not diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches upon the subject of peace."

On Saturday morning the President walked up Fifth Avenue to the University Club and back to the Hotel Waldorf, acknowledging the cheers of thousands along the sidewalk. In the afternoon on foot he led the Red Cross parade down the avenue and then reviewed it from the official stand at Twenty-Fifth Street.

At the meeting in the evening he said he had tested the peace overtures, had found them insincere, and now recognized them for what they were, an opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the East, for conquest and exploitation. So far as he was concerned he intended to stand by Russia as well as France. If any man in Germany thought America was going to sacrifice anybody for her own sake, he was mistaken. "If they wish peace, let them come forward through accredited representatives and lay their terms on the table. We have laid ours, and they know what they are," he said, amid great applause.

The President emphasized the manner in which the war was uniting the American people, and concluded, "I summon you to the comradeship. I summon you in this next week to say how much and how sincerely and how unanimously you sustain the heart of the world."

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, described the work of the organization and the importance of supporting it at this time. Admission was by ticket, and it is estimated that ticket holders subscribed at least \$200,000 to the cause.

### "Troops Without Limit"

President Wilson Restates War Aims in New York Speech

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wilson in officially opening the Red Cross campaign Saturday evening at a meeting held in the Metropolitan Opera House made the following address:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Countrymen: I should be very sorry to think that Mr. Davison in any degree curtailed his extraordinarily interesting speech for fear that he was postponing mine, because I am sure you listened with the same intent and intimate interest with which I listened to the extraordinarily vivid account he gave of the things which he had realized because he had come in contact with them on the other side of the waters."

"We compass them with our imagination; he compassed them in his personal experience, and I am not come here tonight to review for you the work of the Red Cross; I am not competent to do so because I have not had the time or the opportunity to follow it in detail. I have come here simply to say a few words to you as to what it all seems to me to mean, and it means a great deal."

"There are two duties with which we are face to face. The first duty is to win the war. And the second duty, that goes hand in hand with it, is to win it greatly and worthily, showing the real quality of our power not only, but the real quality of our purpose and of ourselves. Of course, the first duty, the duty that we must keep in the foreground of our thought until it is accomplished, is to win the war."

"I have heard gentlemen recently say that we must get 5,000,000 men ready. Why limit it to 5,000,000? I have asked the Congress of the United States to name no limit because the Congress intends, I am sure, as we all intend, that every ship that can carry men or supplies shall go laden upon every voyage with every man and every supply she can carry. And we are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches upon the subject of peace."

"I can say with a clear conscience that I have tested their intimations and have found them insincere. I now recognize them for what they are, an opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the east, to carry out purposes of conquest and exploitation."

"Every proposal with regard to accommodation in the west involves a reservation with regard to the east. Now, so far as I am concerned, I intend to stand by Russia as well as France."

"The helpless, the friendless, are the very ones that need friends and succor, and if any man in Germany thinks we are going to sacrifice anybody for our own sake, I tell them now they are mistaken. For the glory of this war, my fellow citizens, so far as we are concerned, is that it is, perhaps for the first time in history, an unselfish war."

"I should not be proud to fight for a selfish purpose, but I can be proud to fight for mankind. If they wish peace, let them come forward through accredited representatives and lay their claims on the table. We have laid ours and they know what they are."

"But behind all this grim purpose, my friends, lies the opportunity to demonstrate not only force, which will be demonstrated to the utmost, but the opportunity to demonstrate character, and it is that opportunity that we have most conspicuously in the work of the Red Cross. Not that our men in arms do not represent our character, for they do, and it is a character which

those who see and realize, appreciate and admire; but their duty is the duty of force. The duty of the Red Cross is the duty of mercy and succor and friendship."

"Have you formed a picture in your imagination of what this war is doing for us and for the world? In my own mind I am convinced that not a hundred years of peace could have knitted this nation together as this single year of war has knitted it together, and better even than that, if possible, it is knitting the world together."

"Look at the picture. In the center of the scene four nations engaged against the world, and at every point of vantage, showing that they are seeking selfish aggrandizement, and against them 23 governments representing the greater part of the population of the world, drawn together into a new sense of community of purpose, a new sense of community of interest, a new sense of unity of life."

"The Secretary of War told an interesting incident the other day. He said when he was in Italy a member of the Italian Government was explaining to him the many reasons why Italy felt near to the United States."

"If you want to try an interesting experiment go up to any one of these troop trains and ask in English how many of them have been in America and see what happens. He tried the experiment. He went up to a troop train and he said: 'How many of you boys have been in America?' and he said it seemed to him as if half of them sprang up: 'Me from San Francisco; me from New York; all over.'"

"There was part of the heart of America in the Italian army. People that had been knitted to us by the association, who knew us, who had lived among us, who had worked shoulder to shoulder with us, and now, friends of America, were fighting for their native Italy."

"Friendship is the only cement that will ever hold the world together. And this intimate contact of the Red Cross with the peoples who are suffering the terrors and deprivations of this war is going to be one of the greatest instrumentalities of friendship that the world ever knew, and the centre of the heart of it all, if we sustain it properly, will be this land that we so dearly love."

"My friends, a great day of duty has come, and duty finds a man's soul as no kind of work can ever find it. May I say this? The duty that faces us all now is to serve one another, and no man can afford to make a fortune out of this war. There are men amongst us who have forgotten that, if they ever saw it. Some of you are old enough—I am old enough—to remember men who made fortunes out of the civil war, and you know how they were regarded by their fellow citizens. That was a war to save one country—this is a war to save the world."

"And your relation to the Red Cross is one of the relations which will relieve you of the stigma. You can't give anything to the government of the United States; it won't accept it. There is a law of Congress against accepting even services without pay. The only thing that the government will accept is a loan and duties performed; but it is a great deal better to give than to lend or to pay, and your great channel for giving is the American Red Cross."

"Down in your hearts you can't take very much satisfaction in the latest analysis in lending money to the government of the United States, because the interest which you draw will burn your pockets. It is a commercial transaction, and men have dared to cavil at the rate of interest, not knowing the incidental commentary that constitutes upon their attitude."

"But when you give, something of your heart, something of your soul, something of yourself goes with the gift, particularly when it is given in such form that it never can come back by way of direct benefit to yourself."

"You know there is the old cynical definition of gratitude, as 'the lively expectation of favors to come.' Well, there is no expectation of favors to come in this kind of giving. These things are bestowed in order that the world may be a fitter place to live in, that men may be succeeded, that homes may be restored, that suffering may be relieved, that the face of the earth may have the blight of destruction taken away from it, and that wherever force goes there shall go mercy and helpfulness."

"And when you give, give absolutely all you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-adulation, you are not giving at all, you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart blood goes into it."

"And think what we have here! We call it the American Red Cross, but it is merely a branch of a great international organization which is not only recognized by the statutes of each of the civilized governments of the world, but it is recognized by international agreement and treaty as the recognized and accepted instrumentality of mercy and succor. And one of the deepest stains that rests upon the reputation of the German army is that they have not respected the Red Cross."

"That goes to the root of the matter. They have not respected the instrumentality they themselves participated in setting up as the thing which no man was to touch, because it was the expression of common humanity. We are members, by being members of the American Red Cross, of a great fraternity and comradeship which extends all over the world, and this cross which these ladies bore today is an emblem of Christianity itself."

"It fills my imagination, ladies and gentlemen, to think of the women all over this country who are busy to-night and are busy every night and every day, doing the work of the Red Cross, busy with a great eagerness to find out the most serviceable thing to do, busy with a forgetfulness of all the old frivolities of their social relationships, ready to curtail the duties of the household in order that they may contribute to this common



President Wilson leading the Red Cross parade in New York

work that all their hearts are engaged in and in doing which their hearts become acquainted with each other."

"When you think of it, you realize how the people of the United States are being drawn together into a great intimate family whose heart is being used for the service of the soldiers not only, but for the service of civilians, where they suffer and are lost in a maze of distresses and distractions. And you have, then, this noble picture of justice and mercy as the two servants of liberty."

"For only where men are free do they think the thoughts of comradeship; only where they are free are they mutually helpful; only where they are free do they realize their dependence upon one another and their comradeship in a common interest and common necessity."

"I heard a story told the other day that was ridiculous, but it is worth repeating because it contains the germ of truth. An Indian was enlisted in the army. He returned to the reservation on a furlough. He was asked what he thought of it. He said: 'No much good; too much salute; not much shoot.' Then he was asked: 'Are you going back?' 'Yes.' 'Well, do you know what you are fighting for?' 'Yes, me know; fight to make whole damn world Democratic Party.'"

"He has evidently misunderstood some innocent sentence of my own. But after all, although there is no party purpose in it, he got it right as far as the word 'party'—to make the whole world democratic in the sense of community of interest and of purpose, and if you ladies and gentlemen could read some of the touching dispatches which come through official channels, for even through those channels there come voices of humanity that are infinitely pathetic; if you could catch some of those voices that speak the utter longing of oppressed and helpless peoples all over the world, to hear something like the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic' to hear the feet of the great hosts of liberty going to set them free, to set their minds free, set their lives free, set their children free, you would know what comes into the hearts of those who are trying to contribute all the brains and power they have to this great enterprise of liberty. I summon you to the comradeship. I summon you in this next week to say how much and how sincerely and how unanimously you sustain the heart of the world."

"When the President said 'I intend to stand by Russia as well as France,' the audience stood and cheered. He was accorded a prolonged ovation when he entered the theater, and was introduced by Cleveland H. Dodge."

The President was preceded by Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross, who spoke of the work of the organization. Before the speaking began, the Metropolitan Opera House chorus, conducted by Giulio Setti, sang the national anthems of France, Italy, Great Britain and the United States."

### Red Cross Workers

What the Organization Has Done and Needs to Do Told at Meeting

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—What the Red Cross has done, and the still greater responsibility that confronts it as the war continues, were vividly told last evening at the meeting of Red Cross

workers at the Colonial Theater. The speakers were Lieut.-Col. Cecil G. Williams, field secretary of the Navy League of Canada, Ontario Division; Sergt. Edward B. Creed of the one hundred and first infantry, and Grafton D. Cushing, former Lieutenant-Governor."

Lieut.-Col. Williams in an inspiring address said patriotism is judged by the amount given to this cause. He said nothing so cheers the boys in the trenches as to know that the people at home think and pray and work for them."

Mr. Cushing in telling of his experiences during his recent visit to the front, said he did not see an officer who believed a military decision possible until American troops are there in force."

Sergt. Creed praised the work of the Red Cross nurses at the front and said the work of the chaplains is no less praiseworthy."

Edward S. Webster, chairman of the metropolitan division of the Red Cross drive, appealed to the citizens of Boston to contribute early in the week. He said it is hoped that Boston's quota will be over-subscribed 40 or 50 per cent by the end of the week."

During the meeting Mrs. Grace Hamlin was accompanied by the audience in the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Keep the Home Fires Burning."

### Message From General Foch

Commander-in-Chief Declares Organization Has Rendered Great Services

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Foch, commander-in-chief of the armies holding the foe on the western front, has sent the following cable message to Red Cross headquarters here:

"America has come into the war with the Allies. She has generously brought the aid of her army, of her resources, of all her industrial and commercial strength. These are sure pledges of victory."

"But she has already done still more by her beneficence. The American Red Cross has from the beginning of the war rendered great service to our country, whose people and whose prosperity have suffered so much. Its active and fruitful work has dressed many wounds. Its discreet activity has been felt in the two great spheres of suffering."

"France will keep the never-to-be-forgotten memory of the impulse which has brought Americans to the bedside of her wounded."

### Professor Taft Speaks

Former President Opens Red Cross Campaign in Worcester

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
WORCESTER, Mass.—Prof. William H. Taft's speech at the opening of the Red Cross campaign here last night was in the nature of an indictment of Germany. Professor Taft said before he entered public office he was a lawyer and argued and pleaded cases. "I wish to return to those days," he said, "and argue the case of the United States against Germany."

Professor Taft enumerated the various causes that led the United States into the war and characterized as a lie the claim of Germany that the United States had been unneutral before it entered the war. He said Ger-

many has misjudged the rest of the world."

"The inextinguishable element in their obsession," he said, "is why, after three years when they and their opponents were war weary, they should align against them the giant young nation which has the man-power and the means to defeat them; the nation that will pour her material wealth into the cause and send over 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 men, or whatever more are necessary to lick them so they will know they are licked. It may be a long job, for the Germans are by no means defeated, but we must and we will finish it."

### House Canvass Begins

Red Cross Teams Start Work in New England Cities and Towns

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Teams representing the Red Cross started a house-to-house canvass of the various cities and towns throughout New England today in the interest of the \$100,000,000 campaign of the American Red Cross. The entire New England district has been divided into districts which will be thoroughly canvassed before the end of this week."

Though the campaign began only this morning, several New England cities and towns already have announced that they have voluntarily increased the amount of the quota expected from them."

Word was received at Red Cross headquarters today that Maine will go 50 per cent over its quota of \$550,000, and it is reported that the allotment of the city of Portland had been voluntarily increased from \$160,000 to \$208,000. The Massachusetts quota is \$2,200,000.

The first Massachusetts city to go over its quota is Peabody, which reported today that it had exceeded its allotment of \$20,000 by \$2400, and is still at it."

At 10 o'clock this morning Sherborn, Mass., reported its quota of \$2400 had been increased to \$5000."

At 11 o'clock eight departments of the United Shoe Machinery announced 100 per cent of its employees had subscribed to the Red Cross fund."

A large Red Cross will record the totals for each day on the Common, at the head of West Street."

Hughes Le Reux, editor of The Paris Matin, addressed an open-air Red Cross meeting in front of the Chamber of Commerce this noon."

Lieut.-Col. Cecil G. Williams, chief recruiting officer for the Dominion of Canada, will be the principal speaker at a Red Cross rally, Tuesday, May 21, in front of Faneuil Hall. The meeting will start at 12 o'clock sharp."

The school children of Rockland, Me., who had collected \$700 for the purchase of third Liberty bonds, voted to turn the entire sum over to the Red Cross fund."

At a mass meeting to be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the Boston Opera House, at which addresses will be made by Grafton D. Cushing, former Lieutenant-Governor, Hugues Leroux of Le Matin of Paris and Private Kenneth Jopp of the one hundred and first field artillery, it is expected that the importance of this campaign will be brought so fully to the people of Boston that by the end of this week subscriptions here will show at least \$1,000,000 more than Boston's quota. The Camp Devens band will furnish the music at tonight's rally, the most impor-

tant to be held in Boston during the drive.

Saturday's parade, in which thousands of Red Cross workers marched, the majority of them women and children, was a most fitting opening for the drive. All along the line of march the great crowds applauded heartily, and the scene presented was most inspiring."

Aside from the rally this noon in front of the Chamber of Commerce and the mass meeting to be held tonight, the scene of most of the Red Cross activities today was in Boston Common, with Liberty Cottage as headquarters. Beginning with Thursday a series of gatherings will be held on the Common, the first of which is scheduled for Thursday noon, when Sergt. E. B. Creed and Private Jopp, two of General Pershing's veterans, will address a mass meeting at Liberty Cottage, and the Navy Yard Band will furnish music."

At 12:30 on Thursday Harry H. Gardner will climb the outside of the Lawrence Building, opposite the Liberty Cottage. He will be dressed in white, with a large red cross on his back, and ascend the building without mechanical assistance. He will show how the campaign is progressing by entering a window on the floor harmonizing with the number of thousands of dollars collected by the campaign workers. At 3:30 on the same afternoon he will scale the Post Office Building on the square side."

Friday noon a naval aviator band will play at the Red Cross court on the Common, where Lieut. A. H. Bankart of the First Contingent Royal Canadian Dragoons, Private E. N. Shaw of the Fifty-Eighth Canadian Overseas Battalion, and Private Douglas, of the Third Canadian Overseas Battalion, and others will address a mass meeting."

Saturday noon the Radio School band will play at Liberty Cottage, for a box building and packing competition by members of the Red Cross bureau of supplies, supervised by John L. Grandin, director for New England. The competition will consist of the building of boxes on the speaker's stand, packed with front trench first aid packages, the cover nailed and strapped, stenciled and shipped for France direct from Boston Common."

### Performance for Red Cross

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Many tickets still remain unsold for the performance of "Out There," to be given at the Boston Opera House tomorrow night at 8 o'clock by an all-star cast for the benefit of the Red Cross. The performers giving their services for tomorrow night include: George Arliss, George M. Cohan, Mrs. Fiske, Julia Arthur, James K. Hackett, Helen Ware, James T. Powers, Beryl Mercer, O. P. Heggie, George MacFarlane, Eleonora de Cisneros, Burr McIntosh, Laurette Taylor, H. B. Warner and Chauncey Olcott. Tickets are on sale at the Red Cross Cottage in Boston Common."

### King to President

LONDON, England (Sunday)—King George in a telegram to President Wilson on the eve of the second Red Cross appeal says:

"I thank you in the name of my people for the assistance already afforded. . . . In the allied countries. . . . The unexampled munificence of America's first response provided a noble record in charitable effort, and I feel sure that her generous-hearted people will again respond to an extent that the resources of your great country alone can command."

### Opinions on Wilson Speech

LONDON, England (Monday)—President Wilson's speech in New York on Saturday night holds a prominent position in the morning newspapers, notwithstanding the claims of the Irish situation and the war on their reduced space."

The Daily Chronicle editorially describes the speech as "an utterance which lifts the purposes of the war out of the rut." The Daily Chronicle especially commends the reference to insincere peace overtures. The Daily Express calls the speech a thrilling call to duty and sacrifice and expresses admiration for the clearness of the President's vision and the soundness of his judgment."

The speech, The Daily News says, is clearly of great importance. Referring to the President's remarks concerning insincere peace moves, it declares: "If it does not absolutely close the controversy, such a verdict from such a judge inevitably carries very great weight."

### City Employees Contribute

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—In the collection of funds for the Red Cross in Boston City Hall departments, the Schoolhouse Commission, of which Joseph P. Lonsberry is chairman, was the first to report to Mayor Peters that it had finished its work. It obtained subscriptions from every member of the department, or 100 per cent. Ten minutes after the office had been opened this morning, John J. Maher, captain of the Schoolhouse Commission department, reported as follows to Mayor Peters:

"At 9:10 this department went across 100 per cent, the total subscription being \$222.73. There are 44 employed in this department."

Secretary Moore of the Mayor's office announced that this department had also come over 100 per cent strong. The amount of money secured had not been figured."

### ANOTHER STEEL MAN FOR SHIPPING BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is the latest captain of industry to be asked to help the Government win the war. He has been tendered the position of director of operations of the Shipping Board.

## DISCUSSION BEGUN ON REVENUE LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressional leaders and Secretary McAdoo failed today to agree on whether revenue legislation should be undertaken at this session of Congress, and decision was left to a future conference.

The question will be taken up immediately with President Wilson by both Secretary McAdoo and members of Congress. The congressional participation in the conference stood uniformly against revenue legislation at this session."

Secretary McAdoo and his advisers insisted that a new tax bill be taken up to insure against a tangled situation in administering a new law next year. Legislation now being drafted by members of the House Ways and Means Committee and treasury tax experts was discussed but the principal question was whether any legislation should be considered."

## WOOL OF WHITE HOUSE SHEEP FOR RED CROSS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—A dispatch from President and Mrs. Wilson to the Boston headquarters of the Red Cross campaign this morning was to the effect that they had donated all the wool from the White House flock of sheep to the Red Cross, to be distributed two pounds to each State in the Union; and the Red Cross has wired the governors of the states a suggestion that they personally act as auctioneers, forwarding the bids by mail, and announcing publicly the names and bids of purchasers each day."

## CAR PATRONS HEAR RED CROSS APPEALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOUSTON, Texas.—A novel plan of reaching a larger number of people with the appeal for funds for the Red Cross was adopted by the campaign committee at Houston. Permission was secured from David Daly, general manager of the Houston Street Railway Company, for speakers to board the crowded street cars during the morning and evening rush and to address the crowds as the street cars moved along. Platforms in the front end of each car were provided from which the speakers delivered the appeals for support for the Red Cross."

## AMERICAN HUMANE COMMITTEE CHOSEN

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Board of Directors of the American Humane Association today announced the appointment of an executive committee to look after the administrative work of the American Red Star Animal Relief, in cooperation with the enlarged War Council. Dr. W. O. Stillman, Albany, is chairman, and the members include Albion E. Lang, Windsor, Vt., and Huntington Smith, Boston."

## BONE DRY EDICT FOR HAWAII PREDICTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The territorial "bone-dry" bill will not be brought up before Congress for at least a month, but when it is, it will pass," says Delegate Jonah Kūhio Kalanianaʻōle who returned to Honolulu recently from Washington. "It will not be acted upon until all other war measures are taken care of and gotten out of the way. But it will be passed. There is no doubt of that."

The Land Committee was discussing the Hawaiian homestead problem just before the Delegate left Washington, he said. He had been called into several of the conferences, regarding the throwing open of the homesteads for sugar raising, but no definite action has been taken yet. The Delegate said he understood there was a plan afoot for sugar planters to secure Porto Rican labor for the Hawaiian plantations."

"The passport question has been settled," the Delegate said, "and everything seems to be satisfactory. The permits now issued by the Treasury Department are merely a check on travelers and in no wise a restriction."

### CITY WAREHOUSE EQUIPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MUSCATINE, Ia.—The City Council has appropriated \$3000 toward the purchase of a \$7000 freight crane, which will complete the equipment of the new river terminal, and prepare the warehouse for handling shipments by rail or water. The warehouse will soon be formally dedicated as Muscatine's municipal warehouse."

### DR. ABERCROMBIE RESIGNS

WORCESTER, Mass.—Dr. Daniel W. Abercrombie, for 35 years head of Worcester Academy, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on June 19. The trustees of the academy have elected Prof. Samuel F. Holmes acting principal for next year and have made Dr. Abercrombie principal emeritus."

### ARBITRATION AGREED TO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—An agreement to settle by arbitration all industrial disputes, acceded to by union labor and employers, has been announced by Gov. J. A. A. Burnquist."

### INSURANCE LAW SUSTAINED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Wisconsin License Fee Law imposing a tax upon life insurance companies which do business in the State, is held constitutional by the Supreme Court."







## RANKING OFFICERS' SCHOOL IS OPENED

Instructors for General Staff Training at Camp Devens Are French and British Veterans, Who Have Had Part in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—French and British veterans who have participated in the overseas war will be instructors at the general staff school for ranking officers opening here today, with the first lecture at the divisional officers' club. The course, which will afford the highest technical instruction given in the United States, has been arranged by Col. Paul Azan at the head of the French Military Mission in this country, and he will give several of the lectures which deal with strategic warfare as carried on today along the western front. A course of study for line officers will include the latest training in use, and those who will take up this study are artillery, infantry, communications, regimental field officers, field officers of machine gun battalions, and captains of machine gun companies with regiments.

Equipment used throughout the course will be of the most improved type, and airplanes will be included, three days' practice being given with the machines each week.

Each infantry regiment will contribute a platoon, and these units will be expanded to actual war strength. This training will continue for at least two months, with frequent lectures and field maneuvers.

It is expected that nearly 200 officers now with the seventy-sixth division will be shifted within a week, and many will probably be assigned to the depot brigade, the remainder going to other camps. This transfer, it is stated, is due to the fact that there are many more officers in the division than the tables of organization allow.

Already several officers have been assigned elsewhere, including Capt. William C. Koehndorfer, first lieutenant, Edward K. Kelly, first lieutenant, Alexander Peters, and first lieutenant, Cornelius Callaghan, who have gone to Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.

In the depot brigade, four new battalions are planned, it is stated, and several other changes are anticipated, and there is a belief prevalent that in time this cantonment will be used only as a recruiting depot with no permanent organization stationed here.

Capt. Arthur E. Foote, division exchange officer, announces that the dividends from the cantons since Jan. 1, total over \$100,000, all of which has gone to the company fund. April dividends, just declared, amounted to \$29,000.

Seven enlisted men in the construction master's department, who have been in service here since September, have been commissioned as second lieutenants. All are graduate engineers.

Three secretaries who have been engaged in Young Men's Christian Association work here have enlisted in different branches of the service, one going to the marine corps, another to the depot brigade, and a third to the officers' training school.

First-Lieut. Robert Cutler of Boston, Mass., has been relieved as aide to Brig.-Gen. F. H. Albright and assigned to the three hundred and second infantry regiment. His successor is Second-Lieut. Nathaniel B. Paradise.

**Rallies to Be Held**  
Several Organizations Join in Arousing Interest in War Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Rallies for the purpose of giving information, and to create a realization of the war are being held in various sections of Boston under the joint auspices of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, the navy recruiting station, the British-Canadian Mission, the Department for Extended Use of Public Schools, and the War Service Unit. At the meetings this week the work of the Red Cross will be featured, and there will be motion pictures and brief facts given concerning the naval reserve, its present needs, and the British-Canadian drive for recruits.

A song leader directs the gatherings in singing, and sailors will show how signals are sent at sea and other features of navy life ashore and ashore. The ceremony entitled "Honors to the Flag" will be performed by uniformed men at the commencement of each rally, and yeomen will serve as ushers.

This war service unit is operated from the civic department of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union at 45 Boylston Street, and its object is to inform and arouse the people so that each individual may be able to play his part intelligently in the great struggle for democracy and justice.

On Tuesday evening, a special rally will be held in the South Boston school center at 8 o'clock, and on Thursday evening another will take place at the East Boston school center. On Friday evening a special program for Italian day will be presented and on Saturday evening an open-air rally is to be held under the auspices of the Roxbury school center.

A program of pictures and songs for soldiers and sailors was given at the United Service Club on Sunday evening.

**Change in Command**  
Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman Expected in Boston on Thursday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, U. S. A., is expected to arrive in Boston on Thursday, relieving Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., of the command of the Northeast-

ern Department, U. S. A. Upon the arrival of Brigadier-General Ruckman who comes from the Southern Department, U. S. A., he will probably be met by Brigadier-General Johnston and Capt. J. O'Hare, and upon reaching department headquarters staff officers will be presented him, and the department turned over, although there will be no ceremonial of any sort.

A homing pigeon from the loft at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., was captured in Worcester, Mass., and today turned over to Lieut. Robert W. Milne who had the bird sent to the loft on Atlantic Avenue.

Capt. Wallace H. Rich announces that the Coast Artillery School at Ft. Monroe, Va., will commence on June 17, continuing three months. All applications for the course must be submitted at department headquarters by the end of May, according to Captain Rich.

Examinations for commissions as provisional second lieutenants in the corps of engineers, regular army, will be conducted on July 8, but applications will be received not later than June 3. Several vacancies now exist which may be filled by cadets who are graduates of recognized military academies, or by means of competitive examinations. A special board consisting of five officers will consider applications which must be made to the commanding officer of the three hundred and first engineer regiment at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

**Negro Soldiers Entertained**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Several hundred Negro soldiers from Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., were tendered a reception by the Boston Branch of the National Equal Rights League in the South Armory on Saturday evening. The event was preceded by a street parade participated in by the soldiers and a brass band, the route including several of the business streets. Arriving at the armory, a short musical program was given, also a squad drill, and short addresses.

The Equal Rights League was assisted by women of the Soldier Welfare League of Greater Boston, Company L Auxiliary, and other organizations, and the proceeds from the event were donated to the company fund of the twenty-ninth company, eighth battalion of the depot brigade.

**Newport Man Decorated**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I.—Lieut. John Stacy Brown Jr. of this city has been decorated by the French Government and cited for courage and bravery in the performance of his mission and gallant conduct in attacking and repelling the enemy's raiding party in No Man's Land.

**English Unification Is Urged**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—An address by Maj. R. N. Davy of the Canadian expeditionary force, and now instructor of military science at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., was given on Sunday evening in St. Paul's Cathedral, and during his remarks a plea for the closer unification of the English-speaking peoples of the world with Great Britain was made.

**National Rifle Association**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP PLUNKETT, Wakefield, Mass.—The second day of the Massachusetts Association of the National Rifle Association Clubs' spring tournament closed on Sunday with Sergeant Albright and Payne of the United States marine corps sharing in the honors. The tournament is a four-day affair conducted at the United States naval rifle range, and it will be continued next Saturday and Sunday. It is open to men of the navy who are in training at the range, all members of Massachusetts rifle clubs, and members of the state guard. Up to Sunday, there had been 614 entries of whom more than 400 had contested.

Four matches were completed on Sunday, and eight others which were started will be concluded on the two remaining days of the tournament.

**British-Canadian Mission**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The British-Canadian Recruiting Mission will tour Greater Boston and surrounding cities and towns this week in an effort to secure recruits for the British Army, the United States Navy and the marine corps.

Marine corps recruiters will spend the first part of the week in Lawrence, Mass., and the last three days of the week in Haverhill, Mass. The automobile used in recruiting will visit Springfield, Mass., and points adjacent.

**About 40,000 New Draftes**  
BOSTON, Mass.—Between 38,000 and 40,000 residents of Massachusetts have become 21 years of age since June 5 last, according to estimates made by Maj. Roger Wolcott, in charge of the draft in Massachusetts, and he is making preparations for the registration of that number of future fighters on June 5 next, the day which President Wilson has decided upon as the date for the second registration. It is expected that formal proclamation of the date will be made by the President during the present week.

In the last registration, it was found that the number of men 21 years of age was 10.4 per cent of the total number required to register, and in his regulations for the forthcoming registration Provost Marshal-General Crowder proposes to local boards that they use this figure in estimating the number they will be required to register June 5.

**SUPREME COURT RULING**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court today held the Massachusetts Public Service Commission did not have the power to force the Western Union to give New York Stock Exchange "ticker" quotations to Calvin H. Foster, Boston stock broker.

## POSSIBILITIES FOR COAL SAVING SHOWN

Booklet Issued by New England Fuel Administrator Tells How Factory Consumption Can Be Reduced 15 Per Cent

BOSTON, Mass.—Factory coal consumption can be reduced 15 per cent by strict economy in the production and use of power and careful conservation of heat and light, according to a number of Massachusetts manufacturers who have made experiments in their factories during the past year. Methods by which these savings were made are given in a booklet published by James T. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England.

Savings were brought about in the boiler room by raising feed-water temperature 20 degrees by return condensation; wood scraps and screenings were burned; observers determined the rate and efficiency of firing; coal supplied was weighed, and certain amounts allowed for definite periods; engine-room valves and all machinery were kept to highest efficiency.

Power economy was effected by throwing off belts of idle machines; overloading of motors and inefficient overtime operation of machinery were eliminated; use of large elevators was restricted to actual needs and exhaust steam was used for fuel; doors and windows were kept repaired and a committee closed all openings when the factory shut down.

Appointment of an inspector enabled one firm to cut from 20 to 50 per cent from the heating surface and save from 20,000 to 50,000 heat foot hours a day, by listing the number of feet of pipes and turning off steam at the temperature rose in different departments. This company has 20 acres of floor space and 21 miles of pipe.

Light savings were made by development of better interest among foremen, who caused inspection of lights, eliminating some and reducing the wastage where heavy illumination was not needed.

By the methods enumerated, along with others, one firm made a saving of 32 per cent for one week. Efforts are being put forth by the Fuel Administration to get other manufacturers to line up for fuel conservation and pledge cards are being sent out whereby each agrees to appoint a fuel committee in his factory to bring about more efficient methods of producing and using power.

## CANDIDATES FOR SUPERINTENDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Frank W. Wright, deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts, John J. Mahoney, principal of the state Normal School at Lowell, Mass.; James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools in Springfield, Mass., and widely known educator, and Michael E. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools in Cambridge, Mass., are recommended to the Boston School Committee for the superintendency, a position left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, by the School Voters League.

In the letter presenting their names sent by the secretary of the organization, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, the league says: "It is unnecessary for us to inform your honorable board that these are all men of broad educational experience in our Commonwealth, conversant with the Boston schools and well known to the educational profession of our city. Trusting that these and any other available candidates will receive most serious consideration to the end that the schools of Boston may have the services of the most proficient and valuable possible superintendent, I am," etc.

## WAR BOARD FIXES PRICE OF WOOL CLIP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Industries Board has fixed the price of the 1918 wool clip at the prices established June 30, 1917, at Atlantic seaboard markets on the scoured basis. The Government is to have prior rights on the clip for its needs at those prices, and the remainder is subject to allocation for other uses under the direction of the board. As the needs of the Government require concentration of wool close to points of consumption, distributing centers have been approved at which wool may be distributed only.

For fleece wool the centers will be Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Louisville, Baltimore and Wheeling, W. Va. For the territory wool, the centers will be Portland, Ore., Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Boston and Philadelphia. The only exception is that clips of 1000 pounds or under may be sold by the owners.

Fleece wool will be considered as that grown east of the Mississippi; also in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana; also those parts of Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota and other localities, where the same general conditions prevail. All wool not listed as fleece wool shall be considered territory wool.

## LICENSED SOLICITATION OF WAR FUNDS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Regulation of the various war relief funds of Massachusetts by a system of licenses to be administered by a board of supervisors of war charities appointed by the Governor is contemplated in a bill re-

ported in the House today by the Ways and Means Committee. Three supervisors are authorized, to serve without compensation.

They would be required to investigate all applications for the solicitation of war funds, and to issue licenses only after it has been ascertained that the solicitation will be in the public interest. No license fee is to be charged, but violations of the proposed law would be punishable by a fine of \$1000, a year in prison, or both.

## LARGE USE OF CORN MEAL URGED

Massachusetts Food Administrator Asks Grocers and Housewives to Help Unload Market

BOSTON, Mass.—Thirteen thousand grocers and the housewives of Massachusetts have been appealed to by Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator, to help unload an overstocked corn meal market at prices for meal below that of wheat flour. Retailers have been asked to move quickly any high-priced stock on hand. Wholesale prices dropped from \$5.25 to \$5.50 per hundred to \$5.75 and consumers can buy at from 6¢ to 7½¢ a pound as compared with wheat flour at 7½¢ to 8¢ a pound.

Grocers are urged, as a patriotic move, to sell at the prices named even if this shows but little profit and consumers are asked to make corn meal the choice of substitutes.

The sudden drop is due mainly to the desire of wholesalers, who overestimated the demand for corn meal, to unload, but it is pointed out by the Food Administrator that the people are now offered an excellent chance to help save a vast amount of wheat for the allied armies.

Consumers are urged by the Food Administrator to watch the fair price list issued by the office. "Clip it out and take it with you," is the advice given to housewives, "and report any dealer who does not sell at the figures named and we will start an investigation. It was explained that on a rising market the merchant is required to sell on the cost price and not on the replacement price and on a declining market the same rule must apply. A dealer with a large stock on hand cannot be forced to drop prices at once, but speedy cooperation is expected in the present instance.

Heretofore corn meal has been used, even at a higher price than flour, mainly because of patriotic reasons, but now it can be used for the sake of economy and the probabilities are that, with the drive on the sale of the product, the prices will continue lower than flour for some time on account of the great abundance of meal on the Massachusetts market.

Whether corn meal is being used generally as it should be is a question. Two traveling men who made the trip from New York City to Boston reported that, at New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Worcester and other places corn bread was denied them with exception of two places.

## TESTIMONY OF NEW YORK FISH DEALERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After two months spent in taking evidence in Boston relative to the litigation, W. H. Matheson, a federal examiner, today began the taking of testimony of New York fish dealers in the Government's prosecution of the New England Fish Exchange and 46 other defendants, for alleged conspiracy to restrain trade and commerce in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

The testimony taken here will be submitted to a federal court in Boston when the Government's agents have completed the preparation of the case.

## VICTORY FOR SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United Shoe Machinery Company today won its case before the United States Supreme Court in the government anti-trust action. The court not only approved the legal organization of the shoe machinery company, but also the much contested "tying leases." The court divided four to three, with Justices McReynolds and Brandeis not participating because the former attorney-general was concerned in the case and the latter as a private lawyer, was concerned in the litigation.

## RAILROAD HOURS DECISION UPHELD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court today held constitutional the Hours of Service Act as applied to switchmen employed on railroads. The case decided affects the Chicago & Northern Railway Company, which permitted a switchman at Bloomington, Ill., to work longer than 9 hours consecutively. The lower court gave judgment in favor of the United States. This was sustained by the Supreme Court.

## RAILWAY CLERKS PROTEST

BOSTON, Mass.—The Eastern Federation of Railway Clerks today night sent a protest to Wm. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, objecting to the putting into force of the recommendations of the Railroad Wage Commission. This protest was made on the ground that no provision was made to establish the eight-hour basic day for railway clerks. This protest was sent to Mr. McAdoo, following a meeting of representatives of the entire eastern federation at the Quincy House, and the meeting adjourned after a number of hours' work to reconvene at Washington, D. C., next Wednesday morning.

## SCHOOL TEACHING IN DEMOCRACY'S BASIS

Educators Propose Fundamentals of Community Law Shall Be Taught With View of a Development of Civic Conscience

[How far the teaching of laws and ordinances bearing upon everyday activity may be extended in the schools in order that there may be a more general understanding of the law, a better grasp of obedience and a more democratic realization of responsibility, is a question claiming consideration. There is a growing appreciation of the necessity for a better understanding of laws, ignorance of which excuses no offender. At the present time there is little opportunity for growing citizens to obtain a grounding in even the fundamentals, and to many there appears to be no better place than the schools in which to inculcate the elements of this groundwork. This is the third of a series of articles on the subject which began on May 13.]

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Educators who propose that the fundamentals of community law should be taught in the schools point out that if democracy has to any degree a right to be grateful for its leadership in national and international morality, it cannot help but recognize that it is because its founders and succeeding citizens have had a certain amount of individual conscience regarding fundamental laws, so that it is all-important that the schools take an active part in building up an even greater citizenship in this regard.

Respect for the law, like a gyroscopic, preserves social equilibrium and assures progress. Let the respect for law be lacking and society "runs amuck." Thus does history continue to noise abroad its lesson. Autocracy has no use for law, excepting as it can be made to serve its own selfish ends. Autocracy spurns the laws of civilization and morality. Democracy makes her whole purpose the upholding of these laws. Governments with king-made laws have to goad their soldiers to the defense. Those with people-made laws are receiving the self-motivated loyalty of their supporters, and are proving their right to prevail.

The question is heard, "Is not autocracy doomed to annihilation simply because it has tried to place itself above fundamental law, and is not democracy bound to stand for the reason that it is pledged to follow the lead of that law?" Also, "Is it not perhaps so, that the citizens of an autocracy allow themselves to be driven into dishonoring law because they do not have the moral fiber that comes from making, understanding and voluntarily serving their own government, which also brings an unsalable patriotism?" If democracy receives vindication through the unprecedented tests of the world war, it will be decidedly proved that the final determining power is the "will of the people." And if democracy's guarantee of success lies in the fact of her greater supply of "people's government," is it not most desirable that the people become more and more thoroughly trained in matters governmental? In a similar vein it has been said, "Democracy rests upon the theory that the people, whose welfare is the end of government, are better judges of what will conduce to their welfare, than is any individual or group of individuals likely to arise by any hereditary or self-selective process."

Theodore Roosevelt has written, "Lincoln scornfully refused to treat the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case as permanently binding upon the people, or as a matter only for judges and lawyers; and he explicitly laid down the doctrine that the people were the masters of the courts, and that it was for the people and not the courts to determine the policies in accordance with which our constitution was to be interpreted and our government administered."

So that insistence seems to be gathering headway, that in order that this judgment and this determining—the direct expression of the will of the people in a people's government—shall be yet far more intelligent, altruistic and authoritative, there must be more attention paid to the civic side of public education. That there may be greater certainty of the making of good laws, greater certainty of their being known and appreciated, and so greater certainty of their being obeyed, there is the recognized need of an increased, conscientious acquaintance with the laws, particularly the everyday laws that are the result of the fundamentals of all law. In a democracy, it has been often reiterated, the laws are the people's. And this responsibility cannot be honored without an understanding of the laws, and that requires special instruction.

President Wilson stands for "international morality." This is the composite attitude of a nation voiced by its head. How did it come about? What made it possible? It is pointed out thus—good homes united into more or less good communities, which in their turn united to make worthy states, then on into a worthy nation; and these good communities elected to leadership their most representative men. And this would show that the foundation work is the citizenship training in the smaller communities.

It is urged, then, that since the respect for "law and order," which finds its final expression in the high character of the nation, is directly dependent upon the virtue of the small community, it is in the town and city that proper respect and guardianship of the laws, particularly their fundamentals, must be nourished.

## TOWN TO GET FREIGHT REBATE

BOSTON, Mass.—The selectmen of Hudson won a victory over the Boston & Maine Railroad Company today when the public service commission ordered the railroad to reimburse the

town to the extent of \$5.53 for over charges on freight. The overcharge came about last winter when in shipping coal to the town the road forwarded a car which was only partly filled. The selectmen noticed it and when the company put in its bill for fully loaded cars they reminded it that one of the cars was not full. The dispute went to the Public Service Commission for adjudication. That body after an investigation decided that the \$5.53 should go into the treasury of the town rather than that of the corporation.

## WORK OF CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Session Now Expected to Terminate Next Thursday—Far Reaching Railway Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Contrary to expectations as expressed early last week by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, the first session of the present Parliament was not brought to a close on Saturday. In spite of somewhat unlooked-for opposition to the bill to reform the civil service of Canada, which came principally from the Government side of the House, the bill was given its third reading early on Saturday morning, and is now in the hands of the Senate. The bill has for its principal object the abolition of patronage in appointments, entry into the service for the future being through the door of competitive examination, while the governing factor regards promotions in future will be by way of merit.

Another important measure, and probably of the most far-reaching character which has ever been placed upon the statute books of the Dominion is the bill which means the eventual taking over of the Canadian Northern Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Grand Trunk, and with a thinly veiled suggestion of absorbing that huge corporation, the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A smaller matter which has also been dealt with by the House has been the matter of the Yukon election. The whole question arose on the point as to whether the overseas military votes cast before nomination day, Dec. 31, 1917, should be included. The matter has, for some time past, been before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which recommended to the House that a stated case should be presented either to the Supreme Court of Canada or to two judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario. On the question coming before the House, it was decided to refer it back to the committee, with the result that the sitting member, Dr. Alfred Thompson, has been declared as duly elected.

As a result of the recent huge farmers' delegation of some 5000 members, which met the Premier in the Russell Theater to protest against the conscripting of their sons, a farmers' lobby has been formed consisting of three members. They have been detailed to continue the campaign to secure the exemption of agriculturists from military service. This week, the House will be occupied in a number of more or less minor matters, including the whole question of the overseas soldiers' vote in the late election, and the resolution dealing with the conferring of hereditary and other titles on Canadians in Canada. It is expected that the House will be prorogued at the very latest on Thursday.

## COURT ORDERS BRIEFS DEFINING NEAR BEER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NASHUA, N. H.—Trial of Benjamin Malloy, charged with selling near-beer, was halted in the municipal court here on account of a dispute as to what constitutes near-beer, and attorneys in the case were instructed to file briefs on this point of law for the next Tuesday. The defense contends that the law permits the use of 1 per cent of alcohol in beverages and as a chemical analysis showed the concoction sold by Mr. Malloy to contain less, it holds that he has not violated the statute. The prosecution bases its case upon a clause in the statute which declares that no beverage, any part of which is intoxicating, may be sold.

## MEMPHIS GETS CAR CONTRACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau  
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The American Car & Foundry Company's plant, located at Birmingham, a suburb of Memphis, is one of the 13 branch factories which have been called upon to fill the order for 30,000 box and coal cars recently issued by Director-General McAdoo. It is understood that the contract for these cars aggregates between \$80,000,000 and \$90,000,000.

## BIG CARGO OF BANANAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Forty thousand bunches of Santa Maria bananas, the largest cargo of this fruit ever to reach this port, is being unloaded from one of the steamers of the United Fruit Company's line at Long Wharf. An average cargo of bananas amounts to about 20,000 bunches.

## HOUSE PASSES HAWAIIAN BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants in the territory of Hawaii during the war has been passed by the House, 237 to 30, and now goes to the President. A motion by Representative Stafford of Wisconsin, authorizing a referendum at any general election, was defeated.

## FIVE SHOT ON MEXICAN BORDER

MALLEN, Tex.—Sergeant Herbert Ulrich of Kawkaulin, Mich., was killed by a shot from across the Mexican line near Hidalgo today. Four Mexicans were killed in the return fire.

## ESSEX COUNTY BIRDS RECORDED

Members of Ornithological Club in Annual Trip Down Ipswich River Observe 84 Species as Against 91 Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass.—Some 31 members of the Essex County Ornithological Club of Massachusetts made their annual bird-observing trip down the Ipswich River Saturday afternoon and Sunday. This is following out a custom started some dozen years ago by the organizers of the Ornithological Club, and attracts wide attention among students of bird life. Usually State Ornithologist Forbush is of this week-end trip, but was unable to be present this year.

A total of 84 positively identified species were recorded, and three species of hawks uncertain. Last year 91 species were recorded. The first day of the trip (Saturday afternoon) 65 species were recorded. The start was made from Howe's station in Middleton early Saturday afternoon in 11 canoes. The total distance covered in the canoes was in the vicinity of 30 miles. Camp was pitched Saturday night in "The Pines," on the Proctor estate, by special permission, and a jolly time was enjoyed that night around the camp fire.

The party was up betimes Sunday morning and the observations for the day were started with the dawn. "The Pines" is a particularly fine "warbler" territory, but one of the features of the trip this year was the comparatively few warblers seen. It was evident that the migrants had gone on, although yesterday was "Bird Sunday," which is known as the usual date of the greatest migration. On the other hand, the greatest number of "greater yellow legs" ever observed on these trips, was recorded. In fact they were unusually plentiful, due in a measure, it is thought, to the law on the shore birds being more strictly observed.

The party reached Ipswich about 3 p.m., and, leaving the canoes, the members went by motor boat to Ipswich Neck, where they made formal record of the shore birds seen. These were not particularly plentiful, except in the matter of the semi-palmated plover which were seen in large numbers. The walk back to Ipswich was concluded in time to make the 6 p.m. train for Salem.

The following birds were seen and formally registered: Loon, herring gull, black duck, wood-duck, American bittern, great blue heron, green heron, black-crowned night heron, Virginia rail, white-rumped sandpiper, least sandpiper, semi-palmated sandpiper, greater yellowlegs, solitary sandpiper, spotted sandpiper, semi-palmated plover, ruffed grouse, pheasant, mourning dove, marsh hawk, red-shouldered hawk, broad-winged hawk, yellow-billed cuckoo, bald-kingfisher, hairy woodpecker, downy woodpecker, northern flicker, night hawk, chimney swift, ruby-throated hummingbird, king bird, crested fly-catcher, phoebe, wood pewee, least fly-catcher, prairie horned lark, bluejay, crow, bobolink, cow bird, red-winged blackbird, meadowlark, Baltimore oriole, bronzed grackle, purple finch, American goldfinch, vesper sparrow, savannah sparrow, white-throated sparrow, chipping sparrow, field sparrow, song sparrow, swamp sparrow, towhee, bunting, rose-breasted grosbeak, scarlet tanager, cliff, barn, tree and bank swallows, red-eyed vireo, yellow-throated vireo, black and white warbler, golden-winged warbler, Nashville warbler, northern parula warbler, yellow warbler, Magnolia warbler, chestnut-sided warbler, black-poll warbler, black-throated green warbler, oven-bird, water thrush, Maryland yellow-throat Canada warbler, American redstart, cat bird, brown thrasher, short-billed marsh wren, long-billed marsh wren, chickadee, wood thrush, veery, robin and bluebird.

## FREIE ZEITUNG STAFF PLEAD NOT GUILTY

NEWARK, N. J.—When arraigned on a superseding indictment, charging violation of the Espionage Act, the former owners and three members of the editorial staff of the German-language newspaper Freie Zeitung today pleaded not guilty. A request of defendants' counsel for permission to withdraw the plea or file a demurrer within 10 days was denied by the court.

The men indicted are Benedict and Edwin S. Prieth, former owners of the paper and William von Katler, Hans von Hundelshausen and Henry Waechter of the editorial staff. All are under bail.

## POINT SHIRLEY WANTS LINE

BOSTON, Mass.—Residents of Point Shirley, Winthrop, want the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad Company to build a trolley line for them between the Point and the Winthrop Beach station of the Revere Beach road. A car propelled by means of a storage battery is now used to transport passengers. It has to be charged at the beginning of every run. Storage batteries are getting scarce and the service given by the car is irregular. Because of this the Point Shirley residents have petitioned the public service commission to set a hearing to discuss the question of trolley transportation.

## AMERICAN CARGO STEAMER SUNK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American cargo steamer J. G. McCallough has been sunk by a mine or torpedo in foreign waters, the Navy Department today was advised. It was reported that all hands were saved except Engineer Daugherty.



NOTABLE REVIEW OF  
LICHNOWSKY PAPER

Prof. Gilbert Murray in Preface  
to Memorandum Now Pub-  
lished in Pamphlet Form Com-  
ments on Situation Revealed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Prof. Gilbert Murray, who has made more than one valuable contribution to the diplomatic history of the war, has written an able preface to the Lichnowsky Memorandum which has now been published in pamphlet form.

"Never perhaps in history," Professor Murray writes, "has the world seen so great an exhibition, as at the outbreak of this war, of the murderous and corrupting power of the organized lie. All Germany outside the governmental circles was induced to believe that the war was a treacherous attack, plotted in the dark by 'revengeful France, barbaric Russia, and envious England,' against the innocent and peace-loving Fatherland. And the center of the plot was the Machiavellian Grey, who for long years had been encircling and strangling Germany in order at the chosen moment to deal her a death-blow from behind. The Emperor, the princes, the ministers, the bishops and chaplains, the historians and theologians, in part consciously and in part innocently, vied with one another in solemn attestations and ingenious forgeries of evidence; and the people, docile by training and long indoctrinated to the hatred of England, inevitably believed and passionately exaggerated what they were told. From this belief, in large part, came the strange brutality and ferocities of the common people of Germany at the opening of the war, whether toward persons who had a right to courtesy, like the ambassadors, or a claim on common human sympathy, like the wounded and the prisoners. The German masses could show no mercy toward people guilty of so hideous a world-crime.

"And now comes evidence, which in normal times would convince even the German nation, that the whole basis of their belief was a structure of deliberate falsehood; which shows that it was the Kaiser and his ministers who plotted the war; while it was England, and especially Sir Edward Grey, who strove hardest for the preservation of peace.

"It is the evidence of the German Ambassador in London during the years 1912-14, Prince Lichnowsky, corroborated rather than refuted by the comments of Herr von Jagow, who was Foreign Minister at the time, and carried further by the recently published memoranda of Herr Hühn, one of the directors of the Krupp armament factory at Essen. One could hardly imagine more convincing testimony. Will the German people believe it? Would they believe now if one rose from the dead?

"We cannot yet guess at the answer. Indeed, there is another question which must be answered first: For what motive, and with what possible change of policy in view, has the German Government permitted the publication of these papers and the circulation of Lichnowsky's Memorandum as a pamphlet at 30 pfennig? Do the militarists think their triumph is safe, and the time has come for them to throw off the mask? Or have the opponents of militarism, who seemed so crushed, succeeded in asserting their power? Is it a plan to induce the ever docile German populace to hate England less?

"It must be a startling story for the Germans, but for us it contains little that is new. It is an absolute confirmation, in spirit and in letter, of the British Blue Book and of English books such as Mr. Headlam's 'History of Twelve Days' and Mr. Archer's 'Thirteen Days.' Prince Lichnowsky's summing-up agrees exactly with the British conclusions: The Germans encouraged Count Berchtold to attack Serbia, well knowing the consequence to expect; between July 23 and 30, when Austria wished to withdraw, they hastily sent an ultimatum to Russia so as to make withdrawal impossible. A ghastly story of blindness and crime; but we knew it all before.

"Equally interesting is Prince Lichnowsky's account of the policy of Germany and England before the war. He confirms our knowledge of the 'sinister vagueness' of German policy in Morocco, the steady desire of England to come to an understanding and of Germany to elude an understanding. As for our alleged envy of German trade, it was in England commercial circles that the desire for an understanding with Germany was strongest. As for our 'policy of encirclement,' it was the deliberate aim of our policy, continuing the line of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, to facilitate rather than hinder the legitimate and peaceful expansion of a great force, which would become dangerous if suppressed and confined.

"The test cases were the Baghdad Railway and the Portuguese colonies. We agreed to make no objection to Germany's buying them when Portugal was willing to sell; we agreed in the meantime to treat them as a German sphere of interest, and not to compete for influence there. We agreed, subject to the conservation of existing British rights and to certain other safeguards, to the completion of the great railway from the Bosphorus to Basra, and to the recognition of the whole district tapped by the railway as a German sphere of interest. The two treaties, though completed, were never signed; why? Because Grey would sign no secret treaty. He insisted that they must be published. And the German Government would not allow them to be published! To Lichnowsky this seemed like mere spite on the part of rivals who grudged his success, but we see now that it was a deliberate policy. The war makers

could not afford to let their people know the proof of England's good will. 'Lichnowsky was a friend of England,' he was no pacifist or 'little German.' His policy was to favor the peaceful expansion of Germany, in good understanding with England and France, on the seas and in the colonies. He aimed at 'imperial development' on British lines; he abhorred the 'Triple Alliance' policy of expounding Austria's quarrels, backing Turkey against the Balkan States, intriguing against Russia, and seeing all politics in the terms of European rivalries with a background of war. His own policy was one which, if followed loyally by the German Government, would have avoided the war and saved Europe.

"There are one or two traits in Lichnowsky's language which show that, with all his liberality of thought, he is still a German. He accepts at once, on the report of a German secret agent, the false statement that Grey had concluded a secret treaty with France. He mentions, as if it were a natural thing, the strange opinion that the Standard was 'apparently bought by Austria.' He described Mr. Asquith as a pacifist and Sir Edward Grey as both a pacifist and, ideally and practically, a Socialist. One must remember the sort of views he was accustomed to at Potsdam.

"There can be no doubt that Lichnowsky was deliberately deceived by his Government, and not much that he was chosen for his post in London with a view to deceiving us. These things are all in gospel according to Bernhardt. Lichnowsky himself was both an honest and an able diplomatist, and there is the ring of sincerity in his words of self-reproach. I had no support in London a policy the heresy which I recognized. That brought down vengeance on me, for it was a sin against the Holy Ghost."

"If Grey, in the tangle of terrible problems that surrounded him, ever erred, his sin was not against the Holy Ghost. The attack made on him at the outset of the war by Radical idealists was easy to confute. If ever a statesman strove, with due prudence, for peace, for friendship between nations, for a transformation of armed rivalries into cordial and democratic understandings, our great English Minister was that man. He was accused as a maker of secret treaties; and we find him all through the times of peace and through all times when choice was still possible, a steady refuser of secret treaties. He was accused as a seeker for territory; and we find him, both in war and peace, steadily opposing all territorial aggrandizement. Such was the policy approved by the leaders of both English parties before the war.

"It is an attack from the other side that now reached him. If the war had been short and successful, this would not have occurred. But a long and bitter and dangerous war of necessity creates its own atmosphere, and the policy that was wisdom in 1913, when the world was at peace and our relations with Germany were improving, strikes as now perhaps as strangely distrustful and generous. Yet, if we try to recover that mental calm without which the nations will never till the end of time be able to restore their wasted wealth and rebuild the shattered hopes of civilization, I think most Englishmen will agree that Grey's policy was, as we all thought it at the time, the right and the wise policy. To let all the world know that we would never join in any attack on Germany, but would never permit any attack on France, to seek to remove all causes of friction between England and Germany, as they had been removed between England and France and between England and Russia; to extend the 'Entente Cordiale' by gradual steps to all nations who would come into it, and to 'bring the two groups of Europe nearer.' This was the right policy, whether it succeeded or failed; and it will, in spirit at least, some day be the right policy again.

"No Englishman, I think, will regret the generous courtesy which sent off the German Ambassador with a guard of honor, like a departed sovereign. No one will regret our Prime Minister's silent tears when the war became inevitable, or Grey's conviction that it would be 'the greatest catastrophe in history' not even if mad German militarists drew the conclusion that the only motive for such grief must be the fear of defeat. For my own part I am glad that, at the last interview with Lichnowsky, Grey assured him that, if ever a chance came of mediation between the combatants, he would take it, and that 'we have never wished to crush Germany.'

"Surely, even now in the crisis of the war, it is well to remember these things. The cleaner our national conscience, the keener surely will be our will to victory. The slower we were to give up the traditions of generosity and trustfulness that came from our long security, the firmer will be our resolution to hold out, though whatever martyrdom may be yet in store for us, until we or our children can afford once more to live generously and to trust our neighbors. In the long run no other life is worth living."

**HYDRO EXTENSIONS IN ONTARIO**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
TORONTO, Ont.—The Hon. T. W. McGarry, Provincial Treasurer, is placing \$3,000,000 of gold bonds upon the market, in order to provide funds for hydro extensions, including the Chippewa Creek power project, northern development, seed grain loans and other capital outlays. The loan is for 10 years and the rate of interest is 6 per cent.

**COPPER COINS IN CANADA**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
SASKATOON, Sask.—More extensive circulation of copper coins was advocated before the Retail Merchants Association, Saskatchewan branch, in convention here. Copper coins have only recently been in use in the West.

LA MAISON DE LA  
PRESSE IN PARIS

Carefully Organized Institution  
Replies to and Combats Ger-  
man Propaganda

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At number 3, rue François Ier, a large modern building, situated in one of the most elegant quarters of Paris, is the Maison de la Presse, one of the most interesting of the many organizations created by the necessities of the war—and one which is rendering the most appreciable services both to France and her allies.

Its history is simple. At the end of 1915, M. Philippe Berthelot, then political director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, recognized the importance of creating an official organization which would be adequately equipped to reply to and combat German propagandist maneuvers. At M. Berthelot's instigation the French Government rented the house of the rue François Ier and proceeded to centralize all the services relating to the press, in all the most diverse domains, which until then had been dispersed in the different ministries, where they were unknown by both journalists and public, and often by each other. Moreover, as private telegraph and telephone lines have been suppressed between France and allied or neutral powers, it was decided that the Maison de la Presse should receive all diplomatic communications from foreign countries and should, therefore, have its own private telegraph and telephone, as well as numerous agents in England, Switzerland, Spain and so forth.

These agents keep themselves continually in touch with all that is published in the German press, the most important facts and articles of which are transmitted directly to the Maison de la Presse by telephone. Thus the service established at Annemasse sends daily all the German and Austrian news to the Central Bureau of the rue François Ier, where it is carefully revised; some, specially selected, is delivered to the public, whilst the rest is pigeon-holed. All the news thus obtained is submitted to a scrupulous examination, and this task is entrusted to officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who decide what should or should not be communicated to the public.

The Maison de la Presse comprises, moreover, a reading service of the foreign press, which is divided into different sections corresponding to the various countries of the world, and which is in general composed of professors and various specialists, who receive the publications of the foreign press. Here, again, the articles appearing in the German papers and magazines are submitted to a close examination; those that are, so to speak, the very synthesis of the German état d'esprit are transmitted to the French press.

This same service also publishes a weekly bulletin, which strives to give a short summary of the affairs of that particular country with which it deals—whilst it also publishes a daily notice which is devoted to one special country; viz., one day it will be Switzerland, the next day Spain, and so on. These notices analyze minutely the different economical or social problems of any interest. It is interesting to note that this bulletin inspires all the editors of the French press, who receive it each day; the rest of the 900 copies being distributed to the various commissions of the Government, to the different headquarters, and to the various ministries.

In order that the journalists of other countries should be able to give their readers exact information concerning the different French economic problems they so often deal with, the Maison de la Presse has thoughtfully created a Bureau d'Etudes. This bureau, comprised mainly of professors, each of whom has specialized in some particular question, studies each problem submitted to it with the greatest care—such, for example, as the rise in the price of labor in France during the war. The result of their inquiries is published in a separate bulletin, and is forwarded to certain journalists in neutral countries, who are, so to speak, the agents of the Maison de la Presse. It must be

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noted, however, that two bulletins treating of the same question are never sent to the same country. Each question becomes in a way the private property of one journalist per country, who thus reaps the full reward of his work. For example, Mr. X. of Stockholm will receive an exhaustive study on feminine labor in France during the war, whilst Mr. Y. of the same town will receive a most comprehensive résumé of French agricultural problems. Each is, in a way, the only authorized possessor of the news forwarded by the Maison de la Presse.

The rue François Ier receives further all military communiqués, and journalists in quest of serious information are given verbal explanations by officials of the Foreign Office who explain to them the political situation, whilst showing them how to enlighten public opinion upon the matter.

Among other interesting features of the Maison de la Presse must be noted the journeys to the front, specially arranged for the benefit of the correspondents of leading foreign papers.

## GERMANY AND JUGO-SLAVS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—Commenting recently on the plan for the reform of the Constitution, which the authorities in Vienna are understood to be preparing with a view to preventing drastic action on the part of the subject nationalities themselves, the Slovene organ, Slovenski Narod, wrote that reports had been current among Reichsrat deputies lately that Germany is insisting upon a speedy settlement of the Jugo-Slav question, and that the German Government has given certain advice on the subject to Vienna.

"The German official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," wrote the Slovenski Narod, "contradicts this report, pointing out that Germany follows Bismarck's rule of not interfering in the internal affairs of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. We know, however, from very trustworthy sources that Berlin takes a lively interest in the settlement of the Jugo-Slav question. German statesmen consider it the chief problem of the Monarchy, and the denial of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung cannot alter the fact that Berlin circles have actually advised Austrian statesmen to settle the Jugo-Slav question in the promptest way possible. Berlin's counsels in that direction are not merely academic, but contain certain concrete propositions which go much further than does von Seidler with his national autonomy within the frontiers of the crown."

## HON. JAMES M. BECK HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The Hon. James M. Beck, former Attorney-General of the United States, was given a great ovation at the Convocation of McGill University in the Royal Victoria College, when he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the hands of Principal Sir William Peterson. Mr. Beck was honored by McGill on the ground of his eminence as a lawyer, and a man of letters, and of his masterly advocacy of the cause of the Allied Nations in placing "the evidence in the case" before the tribunal of neutral opinion.



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AMERICANIZATION  
WORK IN TENNESSEE

Correlation of All State and  
Local Work for the Spread  
of Patriotism Among New  
Citizens Has Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—"To Americanize our foreign element, and to make English the language of our State," is the task that has been undertaken by the Tennessee State Council of National Defense.

In outlining the work that Secretary Lane, Governor Rye and Maj. Rutledge Smith, chairman of the State Committee of Defense, have agreed upon, Major Smith said:

"A unified American people back of the fighting line is essential to a successful prosecution of the war. There are in the United States 13,000,000 foreign-born individuals and 33,000,000 of foreign origin. The presence of this number, both of aliens and of quasi-alien, presents the following problems, the solution of which is intimately connected with the unification of America for war. Many thousands of men of foreign birth, who do not speak English sufficiently to understand military orders and instructions are now in training camps. Anti-American propaganda to convert the un-American masses into anti-American population is being conducted among aliens by enemies of the United States. Industrial difficulties have been fomented among aliens. It is estimated that 5,000,000 foreign-born whites do not speak the English language, but speak instead over 100 languages and dialects. The Tennessee State Council of Defense will endeavor to correlate all of the state and local agencies into a unified state system of Americanization."

Major Smith has appointed the following committee: P. L. Harned, president of the State Board of Education, Clarksville; Col. A. M. Shook, Nashville; Mrs. Loe Schwartz, Nashville; Louis L. Allen, shop and factory inspector, Nashville.

The committee will follow the lines laid out by the United States Bureau of Education in its Americanization activities.

According to Major Smith, the prop-

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aganda will include "a drive through speakers' bureaus, the press, posters, etc., to arouse American patriotism among aliens and new citizens." This work includes editorials in foreign languages in the foreign press, translations and printing of important speeches on war subjects and of laws and regulations relating to aliens, utilization of foreign-born speakers speaking to aliens in their own language, mobilization of the foreign element through conferences of their representatives to determine a basis of cooperation.

"Arrangement for cooking, knitting and similar classes for women in immigrant centers of population, and conduct of such classes in such a manner as to utilize the point of contact made by teaching American customs and ideals and the English language. Day nurseries should also be maintained as important adjuncts to these classes."

## AMERICAN VISITORS TO TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A delegation including about 50 representative citizens of Toledo and Cleveland were the guests of this city over the week end. The chief object of the visit was to get ideas on how to carry on war work, as both cities are preparing for patriotic campaigns in which they hope to raise \$3,000,000 each within forty-eight hours. The visitors were met on their arrival by Norman Somerville, president of the Empire Club; Dr. R. A. H. Abbott, secretary of the Organization of Resources Committee, and James W. Somers, representing Mayor Church, who was out of the city.

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SOME EFFECTS  
OF PROHIBITION

Figures Given by a Canadian  
Paper Show Some Remark-  
able Results in Hull

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A reporter of The Ottawa Citizen recently gathered some statistics regarding the effect the removal of the liquor traffic from the city of Hull which is in Quebec, on the other side of the river from Ottawa and which went into effect on May 1 last. The assistant jailer informed the reporter that when the open saloon prevailed in the city and since Ottawa went dry, there was a daily average of 35 prisoners in the jail. Since May 1 when the Hull saloons went out of business they had not received a single "boarder" and of the 36 prisoners then in custody, only 13 remained, and it was expected that within a week there would not be a single prisoner in the jail.

In referring to the beneficial change which had taken place, the Mayor of the city, Dr. Archambault, who has worked faithfully in the interests of prohibition, said, "Our city is entering upon a new era of prosperity. We shall no longer be the subject of the adverse criticism which the wide-open liquor traffic brought upon us, and I am sure that every one must have his civic pride awakened by the change which has visited the city since the abolition of the liquor traffic. Merchants of the city are fully anticipating increased prosperity as the result of the elimination of the drink business."

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TECHNOLOGY IS  
AGAIN CHAMPION

Institute Captures the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Meet for 1918 Easily

**STANDING OF THE TEAMS**

Technology	24
Brown	22
Holy Cross	12
Bowdoin	13
Amherst	8
Williams	6
Wesleyan	6
Boston	5
Tufts	2
Middlebury	2

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology easily defended its championship title at the annual meet of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association, held Saturday afternoon on Tech Field, when the Institute athletics ran up a total of 74 points. This was 49 points better than Brown, which finished second, and 13 points more than Technology made when it won in 1917.

The Technology team was a well-rounded organization. It scored in every event and in 12 of the 14 had at least two competitors scoring.

Only one double-winner was registered for the day and that was O. A. Mills of the winning team, who captured firsts in the 120 and 220-yard hurdles.

Of the four 1917 champions who competed, only two were able to defend their titles. They were G. C. McCarty of Technology, winner of the 880-yard run, and G. F. Halfacre, also of Technology, winner of the two-mile run. The two others, H. A. Herzog of Technology and James Sinclair of Brown finished second in their respective events, G. R. Goodwin of Bowdoin defeating Herzog in the one-mile run and T. G. Dignan of Holy Cross winning the shot put. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by T. W. Bossett, M. I. T., 1st. R. H. Mullane, Brown, second. R. J. Kessler, Wesleyan, third. J. B. Ormon, M. I. T., fourth. Time—10-1/8.

220-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Mullane, Brown, 1st. T. W. Bossett, M. I. T., second. A. Saunders, Tufts, third. C. A. Newton, M. I. T., fourth. Time—22-3/8.

440-Yard Dash—Won by T. H. Mahoney Jr., Holy Cross, 1st. G. Bowden, M. I. T., second. L. C. Symonds, Bowdoin, third. F. Scott, M. I. T., fourth. Time—50-3/8.

880-Yard Dash—Won by G. C. McCarty, M. I. T., 1st. G. Bowden, M. I. T., second. G. Westland, M. I. T., third. E. G. Van Housen, Williams, fourth. Time—2-10-1/2.

One-Mile Run—Won by G. R. Goodwin, Bowdoin, 1st. H. A. Herzog, M. I. T., second. F. Jones, Middlebury, third. H. R. Dorr, M. I. T., fourth. Time—16-3/4.

Two-Mile Run—Won by G. F. Halfacre, M. I. T., 1st. W. T. MacMahon, M. I. T., second. R. C. Stenson, Wesleyan, third. J. F. McKenna, Holy Cross, fourth. Time—34-1/2.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by O. A. Mills, M. I. T., 1st. Thompson, Bowdoin, second. M. E. Goodridge, M. I. T., third. K. B. Low, Amherst, fourth. Time—1-3-3/4.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by O. A. Mills, M. I. T., 1st. R. W. Beaser, Brown, second. K. B. Low, Amherst, third. M. E. Goodridge, M. I. T., fourth. Time—2-5-3/4.

Running High Jump—Won by M. Anderson, Amherst, height 5 ft. 9 in. P. D. Ash, M. I. T., second, height 5 ft. 8 in. H. C. Pierce, M. I. T., third, height 5 ft. 6 in. Z. R. Bliss, Brown, fourth, height 5 ft. 4 in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by A. F. Kleser, Williams, distance 20 ft. 9 in. H. P. Peters, Brown, second, distance 20 ft. 7 in. L. H. Wilson, M. I. T., third, distance 20 ft. 3 in. G. L. Reinacker, Brown, fourth, distance 20 ft. 2 in.

Pole Vault—Won by M. F. Sheldon, M. I. T., height 10 ft. 6 in. A. S. Thoren, Brown, and K. M. Woodin, Brown, tied for second, height 10 ft. A. H. Fletcher, M. I. T., fourth, height 9 ft. 9 in. Thoren won second prize on vault-off.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by T. G. Dignan, Holy Cross, distance 29 ft. 4 in. James Sinclair, Brown, second, distance 28 ft. 2 in. R. M. Anderson, Wesleyan, third, distance 27 ft. 3 in. J. W. Keller, M. I. T., fourth, distance 25 ft. 6 in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by T. McNamara, Boston, distance 107 ft. 9 in. F. L. Raymond, M. I. T., second, distance 110 ft. 6 in. J. K. Donaghy, Holy Cross, third, distance 105 ft. 9 in. N. D. Stewart, Bowdoin, fourth, distance 101 ft. 9 in.

Throwing Discus—Won by C. W. Drew, M. I. T., distance 117 ft. 8 in. J. W. Keller, M. I. T., second, distance 112 ft. 3 in. N. D. Stewart, Bowdoin, third, distance 107 ft. 8 in. A. T. Hindmarsh, Brown, distance 104 ft. 8 in.

**YALE NINE WINS FROM PRINCETON**

Elis Continue First in Harvard-Yale-Princeton Triangular Baseball Championship Series

**HARVARD-YALE-PRINCETON BASEBALL STANDING**

Yale	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	3	0	1.000
Princeton	0	3	.000

**NEW HAVEN, Conn.**—Yale University continues to hold first place in the Harvard-Yale-Princeton triangular baseball championship standing with an undefeated record of three straight victories following the win which the Blue secured over Princeton in the second and last of their series of two games Saturday by a score of 2 to 0. The first time they met at Princeton, Yale won, 4 to 3.

Saturday's game was easily the best of the series to date. Both teams played strongly, with Talcott of Yale and Taylor and Kirkland of Princeton pitching fine ball. While two errors were charged up against Yale, the team's fielding was exceptionally fast with Captain Lyman at shortstop doing splendid work. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Yale..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 2  
Princeton..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 3  
Batteries—Talcott and Holmes; Taylor, Kirkland and Trimble. Umpire—Corcoran and Strickland. Time—1h. 50m.

ILLINOIS WINS IN  
DUAL TRACK MEET

Defeats University of Wisconsin Team on Slow Track by Score of 82 1-3 to 63 2-3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—On a slow track which handicapped the runners, but made little difference to the field event entrants, University of Illinois defeated University of Wisconsin in their dual track meet Saturday, by a score of 82 1-3 to 63 2-3.

J. M. Weiss, Charles Carroll Jr. and A. L. Lang were easily the stars for the Illini. Weiss took two firsts, a second and a third in the weight events. Lang secured firsts in the pole vault and broad jump, and third in 100-yard dash, and Carroll won both dashes and the 200-yard hurdles.

B. W. Elsom won both the mile and two-mile run for Wisconsin, William Maleckar ran second to Carroll of Illinois in the dashes and secured third in the quarter mile. A. I. Andrews, Wisconsin, who will leave this week for training in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve, appeared in his last conference meet, taking first in the high hurdles, second in the low hurdles and third in the pole vault.

The Illini were easily superior in the weights, taking all places in the hammer throw and javelin. The Badgers secured all the points in the half-mile and the two-mile runs. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Carroll, Illinois; Maleckar, Wisconsin, second; Lang, Illinois, third. Time—10-2-5/8.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Carroll, Illinois; Maleckar, Wisconsin, second; Emery, Illinois, third. Time—22-3-5/8.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Emery, Illinois; Urech, Wisconsin, second; Maleckar, Wisconsin, third. Time—52s.

880-Yard Dash—Won by Crump, Wisconsin; Nash, Wisconsin, second; Ramsey, Wisconsin, third. Time—2m. 6-1-5/8.

One-Mile Run—Won by Elsom, Wisconsin; Crump, Wisconsin, second; Lewis, Illinois, third. Time—1m. 41-1-5/8.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Elsom, Wisconsin; Crump, Wisconsin, second; Golden, Wisconsin, third. Time—10m. 52s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Andrews, Wisconsin; Kreidler, Illinois, second; Spafford, Wisconsin, third. Time—16s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by Carroll, Illinois; Andrews, Wisconsin, second; Kreidler, Illinois, third. Time—26s.

Running High Jump—Won by Edwards, Wisconsin, 5 ft. 10 in.; Gill and Williams, Wisconsin, and Deucher, Illinois, tied for second, at 5 ft. 9 in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Lang, Illinois, 22 ft. 6 in.; Kreidler, Illinois, 21 ft. 10 in.; second; Hansen, Wisconsin, 20 ft. 4 in.

Pole Vault—Won by Lang, Illinois, 11 ft. 11 in.; Illinois, 10 ft. 4 in.; second; Andrews, Wisconsin, 10 ft. 3 in.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by Weiss, Illinois, 40 ft. 3 in.; Herzfeldt, Wisconsin, 36 ft. 2 in.; Shuh, Illinois, 35 ft. 11 in.; third.

Hammer Throw—Won by Pike, Illinois, 122 ft. 7 in.; first; Anderson, Illinois, 108 ft. 5 in.; second; Weiss, Illinois, 107 ft. 7 in.; third.

Discus Throw—Won by Weiss, Illinois, 120 ft. 6 in.; Mueller, Wisconsin, 116 ft. 2 in.; second; Anderson, Illinois, 111 ft. 1 in.; third.

Javelin Throw—Won by Wilson, Illinois, 175 ft. 6 in.; Weiss, Illinois, 169 ft. 9 in.; second; Miller, Illinois, 164 ft. 10 in.; third.

Hand Grenade—Won by Anderson, Illinois, 19 points; Shuh, Illinois, 17 points; second; Spafford, Wisconsin, 16 points; third.

The Wisconsin lawn tennis team defeated the racquet stars of the University of Michigan in a fast series of singles and doubles. Capt. A. C. Nielson of the Badgers was easily the star, defeating L. D. Egbert of the Wolverines in the singles and doing the best work in the doubles, which also went to Wisconsin. Egbert was the best Michigan player.

**SINGLES**  
Capt. A. C. Nielson, Wisconsin, defeated L. D. Egbert, Michigan, 6-3, 6-2.

H. J. Hamer, Michigan, defeated E. A. Hammen, Wisconsin, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.

**DOUBLES**  
A. C. Nielson and E. A. Hammen, Wisconsin, defeated L. D. Egbert and H. J. Hamer, Michigan, 7-5, 7-5.

**ARMY NINE DEFEATS NAVY IN ENGLAND**

LONDON, England.—An 11-inning game marked the opening of the Anglo-American baseball season Saturday. The score:

R H E  
Army..... 7 11 5  
Navy..... 6 5 6

Vice-Admiral Sims threw out the first ball to General Biddle. The umpire was Arlie Latham, formerly New York National League star. It was the first baseball game ever played at the Arsenal football grounds, High-bury.

The spectators included Admiral Palmer of the British Navy, Capt. W. A. Redmond, son of John Redmond, and many Londoners who saw the American game for the first time. The American rooters were so excited in the ninth inning, with the score a tie, that three airplanes sailed over the field almost unnoticed. When the Americans "stretched" in the seventh inning the police, attracted by the unusual scene, started an investigation.

The rooters called the Navy team the "Depth Bomb Shooters" and the Army was known as the "Grenade Throwers." The English spectators were much amused by the American baseball slang. A league has been organized with three army and one navy teams from the American forces and four Canadian teams from the London headquarters.

**JACKSON ORDERED TO REPORT**  
GREENVILLE, S. C.—Joseph Jackson, Chicago American League outfielder, who went to work in a shipyard at Wilmington, Del., Monday, after he had been placed in Class 1 of the army draft and had passed the physical examination, was ordered Saturday by his draft board in Greenville to report immediately for active army service.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

E. H. Jenness of Chicago has been elected captain of the Lehigh varsity lacrosse team for 1919.

Roy Coffin of Philadelphia has been elected captain of the Lehigh University baseball team for next year.

The Columbia University golf team defeated the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Saturday, 13 points to 4.

Johns Hopkins and the Crescent Athletic Club met in a lacrosse game at Bay Ridge, N. Y., Saturday, which ended in a 2 to 2 tie.

The Yale varsity lawn tennis team kept up its winning record Saturday by defeating the Princeton varsity at New Haven, 7 matches to 0.

The Annapolis Academy track and field team defeated the University of Pennsylvania in a dual meet at Annapolis, Saturday, 68 points to 48.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology lawn tennis team defeated Williams College in a dual meet at Williamstown Saturday, 4 matches to 0.

The University of Pennsylvania lacrosse team was not matched for the speedy Carlisle Indians in the contest staged on Franklin Field Saturday, losing 14 to 0.

W. T. Tilden 2d. of Philadelphia won the Harlem Tennis Club of New York singles lawn tennis tournament Saturday by defeating Henry Bassford in the final round, 6-2, 7-5, 6-0.

The freshman class won the annual spring track and field meet of Princeton University, Saturday. Carterman won the 120-yard high hurdles in 15-3/8s, and the 220-yard low in 24-5/8s.

Louis Tellier, professional at the Country Club, defeated Sgt. Francis Oulmet, western amateur champion, in an exhibition match on the links of the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass., Saturday, 5 and 4.

Phillips Exeter Academy won the Yale University interscholastic track meet at New Haven Saturday with 46 1/2 points. Hill School was second with 40 1/2. Gardner of Hill School made a new record in the pole vault, which he won at 12 ft. 2 in. This gives Exeter permanent possession of the cup.

Lafayette College won the Middle States Intercollegiate Track and Field Association championship meet of 1918 at Easton, Pa., Saturday, with 45 points. Two new association records were made. Kleinspehn of Lafayette won the one-mile run in 4m. 27-3/8s., and Breckley of Rutgers won the pole vault with a leap of 11 ft. 7 in.

Ohio State University won the annual "Big Six" track meet of Ohio colleges with a total of 45 points at Columbus, Saturday. Ohio Wesleyan took second place with a total of 28 points and Oberlin third, with 27 points. One "Big Six" record was broken, Griffith, of Ohio State, throwing the javelin 152 ft. 2 1/2 in., and later in a special trial, hurling it 156 ft. 6 1/2 in.

**MICHIGAN NINE SHUTS OUT IOWA TEAM, 2 TO 0**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—University of Michigan maintained her position of runner-up in the Western Conference baseball race by defeating the University of Iowa, 2 to 0, here Saturday. The game was nearly featureless, neither team displaying more than mediocre play.

The one feature of the contest was the pitching of E. E. Ruzicka who allowed only two hits. Much is to be said for the good sportsmanship of the Iowans, who at important periods in the game allowed team-mates to run for Ruzicka.

This afternoon Michigan will meet the University of Illinois in what may be the deciding battle of the Western Conference race. The Wolverines will be forced to use H. J. Saunders, their third-string pitcher, who, however, while not unhittable, has shown an abundance of control. The Michigan players have been in a batting slump for the past several games and will have to revise their offensive play considerably to beat Illinois. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Michigan..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2 5 3  
Iowa..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 3

**BARNES AND HOBENS WIN IN GOLF PLAY**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. M. Barnes, the western open golf champion, and John Hobens defeated J. D. Travers of Upper Montclair, N. J., and Oswald Kirby of the home club, 5 and 4, in a four-ball match on the links of the Englewood Country Club Sunday.

The contest was at 36 holes, the winners making the morning round with a best ball of 69 to the amateurs' 70, while in the afternoon Barnes and Hobens had a best ball of 70 and Travers and Kirby 75.

In her fourth handicap match, Mrs. Gavin of the Baltusrol Golf Club, at Short Hills, N. J., was defeated by Archie Sanderson, professional, of Sleepy Hollow Country Club, at Scarborough, N. Y., where the contest was held. The English woman, who holds the title of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, lost by 4 down and 3 to play. Both matches were for the benefit of war relief funds.

ANNAPOLIS CREW  
WINS ON SEVERN

Academy Eight Springs a Surprise by Defeating University of Pennsylvania Varsity

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Annapolis Academy varsity eight-oared crew sprang somewhat of a surprise here Saturday afternoon when it won the big event of the American Rowing Association regatta on the Severn river by defeating the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia over a two-mile course in 11m. 26s.

Before the race started, the Pennsylvania eight was a decided favorite to win. During the early part of the race the crews kept well together, but the last half saw Annapolis and Pennsylvania pulling away from the Columbia and second Navy crew. Pennsylvania kept surging during the first half of the second mile, but Annapolis answered with a spurt and when the eighth entered the last half mile, the Midshipmen took the lead and gradually pulled away from the Red and Blue, crossing the finish line a length to the good. The Navy junior crew was third and Columbia last.

The freshman race was a triumph for the Syracuse eight which covered the course in 11m. 49 1/8s. The Navy fourth-class crew was second 1 1/2 seconds behind the winners. The Pennsylvania freshmen were far behind the other two.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING**

Won	Lost	Pts	Won	1917
Boston	18	10	643	.696
New York	15	12	572	.609
Chicago	13	11	542	.600
Cleveland	15	13	536	.517
Washington	13	14	481	.360
St. Louis	11	13	438	.500
Philadelphia	11	15	423	.304
Detroit	7	15	318	.400

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
Boston 5, Detroit 1.  
Chicago 5, Washington 1.  
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 2.  
St. Louis 6, New York 5.

**RESULTS SUNDAY**  
Washington 1, Cleveland 0 (12 innings)  
Schedule for the week:  
Monday—Cleveland at Boston; Chicago at New York; Detroit at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Washington.  
Tuesday—Cleveland at Boston; Chicago at New York; Detroit at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Washington.  
Wednesday—Cleveland at Boston; Chicago at New York; Detroit at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Washington.  
Thursday—Cleveland at Boston; Chicago at New York; Detroit at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Washington.  
Friday—Chicago at Boston; Cleveland at New York; St. Louis at Philadelphia; Detroit at Washington.  
Saturday—Cleveland at Boston; Cleveland at New York; St. Louis at Philadelphia; Detroit at Washington.  
Sunday—New York at Cleveland.

**WASHINGTON CLUB DEFEATS CLEVELAND**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sunday baseball in the national capital was inaugurated May 19 with a 12-inning game in which Washington defeated Cleveland, 1 to 0, before one of the largest crowds that ever gathered at the local park.

Each team made six errors, with seven of the total divided four and three, respectively, between Shortstops Lavan and Chapman. Sunday's game was the fourth extra-inning contest in which Washington has participated in five days, the total innings played in five games being 63.

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 7 6  
Cleveland..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 6  
Batteries—Ayers and Almsmith; Covelskie and O'Neill.

**OHIO STATE DEFEATS PURDUE NINE, 4 TO 2**

**INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. BASEBALL STANDING**

Won	Lost	P.C.	
Illinois	6	1	.857
Michigan	4	1	.800
Ohio State	2	1	.666
Indiana	2	2	.500
Chicago	2	4	.333
Wisconsin	1	2	.333
Purdue	1	4	.200
Indiana	0	4	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Ohio State University defeated Purdue University in a Western Conference baseball game here Saturday, 4 to 2. It was a pitcher's battle between H. L. Kime of Ohio State and R. E. Bray of Purdue until the eighth inning, when Bray weakened and allowed three hits and one run, evening the score at 2 all. In the ninth inning Ohio started a batting rally when E. W. Mann singled and H. W. Clarke tripled over Purdue's left fielder, driving in the winning runs.

R. R. Martin, right fielder for Purdue, made a running catch of a short fly which was the deciding feature of the game. Fogle's steal of home after stealing second and third in the first inning was the best base-running seen here this season. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Ohio State..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—4 6 4  
Purdue..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2 5 5  
Batteries—Bray, Mills and Griner, Davis; Kime and Clark. Umpire—Jensen.

**COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS**  
Brown 13, Williams 3.  
Amherst 5, Wesleyan 4.  
Boston 4, Tufts 2.  
West Point 3, Johns Hopkins 1.  
Pennsylvania 7, Swarthmore 3.  
Union 7, Navy 1.  
Annapolis 15, Colgate 6.  
Maine 13, Bates 12.  
Colby 4, Bowdoin 3.  
Princeton 21, Yale 21 0.  
Stevens 18, Temple 2.  
Fordham 7, Columbia 1.

**FENWAY PARK TUESDAY AT 3:15**  
Red Sox vs. Cleveland  
Seats at Shuman's. Phone Beach 1036.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost Pts Won 1917

New York	20	7	741	.856
Chicago	17	9	654	.680
Cincinnati	16	13	552	.554
Pittsburgh	13	12	520	.507
Philadelphia	11	14	440	.439
Boston	10	17	370	.421
Brooklyn	9	16	360	.360
St. Louis	9	17	346	.353

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
Boston 11, St. Louis 6.  
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 1.  
New York 4, Cincinnati 2.  
Pittsburgh 11, Brooklyn 4.

**RESULTS SUNDAY**  
Boston 1, St. Louis 0.  
Cincinnati 5, New York 1.  
Chicago 1, Philadelphia 0.

**SCHEDULE FOR THE WEEK**  
Monday—Boston at Cincinnati; New York at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at Chicago.  
Tuesday—Boston at Cincinnati; New York at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at Chicago.  
Wednesday—Boston at Cincinnati; New York at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at Chicago.  
Thursday—Boston at Cincinnati; New York at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at Chicago.  
Friday—Boston at Pittsburgh; New York at Chicago; Philadelphia at Cincinnati; Brooklyn at St. Louis.  
Saturday—Boston at Pittsburgh; New York at Chicago; Philadelphia at Cincinnati; Brooklyn at St. Louis.  
Sunday—New York at Chicago; Philadelphia at Cincinnati; Brooklyn at St. Louis.

**BRAVES SHUT OUT ST. LOUIS CLUB, 1 TO 0**

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Hearn held St. Louis to four hits Sunday and the Boston National League team shut out the local club, 1 to 0. The visitors bunched two of their seven hits off Packard in the second inning when Wickland singled, took second on Snyder's high throw to catch him off first base and scored on a single by J. C. Smith. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 7 0  
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 2  
Batteries—Hearn and Wilson; Packard and Snyder.

**CINCINNATI WINS FROM NEW YORK, 5 TO 1**

CINCINNATI, O.—Cincinnati made it four out of five games from New York by winning the last game of the series Sunday, 5 to 1, although outbatted by the league leaders. Eller kept the hits well scattered and his support was very fast.

Barnes was hit hard in the fourth inning, when errors by Holke and McCarty were followed by S. Magee's triple and singles by Griffith and Neale, netting four runs. Causey and Demaree were effective in the last two innings. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 5—5 6 1  
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—1 10 4  
Batteries—Eller and Wingo; Barnes, Tesreau, Causey, Demaree and McCarthy. Losing pitcher—Barnes.

**CHICAGO SHUTS OUT PHILADELPHIA, 3 TO 0**

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago won the odd game of the series from Philadelphia Sunday by shutting out the visitors, 3 to 0, in the final game. The game was a pitching duel between Tyler and Hogg, with the former having the advantage because of the ability of the local players to make their hits count.

When the Philadelphia team threatened to score on three occasions, fast double plays frustrated their chances. Innings:

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## LILAC DISPLAY AT ARBORETUM VISITED

Thousands of Persons See Great Variety of Blossoms, Which Range From Pure White to Dark Purple, Almost Black

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Thousands of people visited the Arnold Arboretum Sunday to see the lilac display. Never was there a more perfect lilac Sunday and seldom has a larger crowd been present. Of course the lilacs were the center of interest on Saturday, too, when Professor Jack's walking class held its regular Saturday meeting. Professor Jack explained that the scores of hybrids along the drive, ranging from pure white to a purple so dark as to be almost black, were developed from the common lilac of Bulgaria, or, as it has been named by the botanists, *Syringa vulgaris*. A specimen of this mother lilac was shown to the members of the class.

Professor Jack also explained that the collection in the arboretum contained species of lilacs from other lands, too, including several from China, some of the late kinds, like *Wittoria* and *reflexa* not having opened their flowers. Several Persian lilacs were pointed out, among them a curious cut-leaved variety. It was stated that lilacs should always be cut so as to avoid removing wood containing new shoots, for it was on these shoots that the next year's crop of flowers would be produced. The instructor said that employees of the arboretum always went through the collection after the flowering season and cut off the faded blossoms, so that the plants need not waste their energies making seeds. This was a good plan, he told his class, for all garden makers who grow lilacs to follow. He also warned them against buying lilacs that had been grafted on privet or common lilac stock.

Near the upper end of Lilac Drive several viburnums were found to be in flower, among them *Viburnum Lantana*, commonly called the waxy-leafed tree. Another variety, *Viburnum Carlewii*, had passed its prime, yet its flowers still retained much of the delicate perfume which makes this plant deserving of a place in all gardens. It was introduced only a few years ago, coming from Korea, but has proved perfectly hardy. The flowers are pure white but the buds are pink, and as all the flowers do not open at the same time a pretty combination is presented. Across the driveway the Rowan tree was found in full bloom, with broad white flower clusters. This is the European mountain ash. In many ways it resembles its American cousins. There is no reason why the mountain ash should not have a common place in private gardens. In Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, as a matter of fact, the native mountain ash called *Sorbus Americana* is often seen, but it seldom has been given a place on the grounds of New England homes. A variety named *Decora* is even better, as it has larger flowers and showier fruit. It is the orange-red fruit which makes all these trees especially attractive in the fall. The pendant clusters are very decorative and they make an annual banquet for the birds.

Climbing *Buxus* Hill, Professor Jack led the way to a shrub collection along a grassy path which many visitors overlooked. Here many Chinese shrubs were found, among them several handsome conifers. One of them, *Cotoneaster Calocarpa*, is among the finest of the early spring shrubs, its gracefully arching branches making it a delightful garden subject. It has come through the winter in perfect condition, so can be set down as absolutely hardy in New England. *Azalea Poukanense* withstood the winter much better than *Kaempferi*. This is a variety from Korea which Professor Jack himself introduced. It was named for the mountain of Poukan and its rose pink flowers are more fragrant than those of most members of the rhododendron family.

Finally the class reached the top of the hill and enjoyed a wonderful view across the arboretum grounds and to the city beyond. Professor Jack called attention to a long, tall hedge of lilacs, saying that it probably was a hundred years old, having been planted when the Bussey estate was laid out. Then he led the way through an opening in this hedge and a last view of the newer lilacs stretched out along the drive below was enjoyed before the members of the class dispersed.

## THE QUESTION OF DEMOCRATIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Replying by an open letter in *The Neue Rundschau* to a similar communication from William Harbutt Dawson in *The Contemporary Review*, Prof. Hugo Preuss, while agreeing that there are as yet no visible signs of democratization in Germany, insists that such a process is actually at work, but maintains that it is hampered, rather than promoted, by threats of compulsion uttered in enemy countries.

"The consequences of the superannuated autocratic system for Germany's position abroad," he writes, "on which the justification of that system had been based, necessarily became, in consequence of the bitterness of our experiences, the starting point of a transformation of our political mode of thought. It began to be comprehended what it meant for the development of our Empire in the foreign realm, for it to be robbed by its internal political structure of all power of attraction, and to be endowed instead with such a power of repulsion as was worth many a victory to its enemies. Many other causes and effects, of which I will not speak here,

began also to be seen in another light. Because this transformation of political thought has set in, a 'Neuorientierung' was unavoidable, but it would be entirely false to judge of the importance of this transformation for the internal development of Germany simply from the results of this 'Neuorientierung' so far as visible.

"I by no means challenge your somewhat sceptical criticism of those results. What you say concerning the importance—not to be underestimated, certainly, but nevertheless only relative—of Prussian franchise reform is correct in the main, despite many errors in details. It is true also that our present Government is in no sense a parliamentary government. It is described as such only by the obtinate opponents of progressive development in order that they may exploit the eventual failure of this transitional state of affairs as the failure of a not yet so much as existent, and not yet so much as possible, German parliamentarism. But he who sees himself disappointed in the expectation of such immediate results has comprehended neither the nature nor the character of the problems involved, and above all has failed to grasp that it is a question of the far-reaching conversion of a national spirit, the formation of a national political will. This process has set in, and that with a force and rapidity astonishing to the expert in German conditions and will continue to develop from the internal logic of facts. One thing above all can, however, hinder it, and is already creating for it the most serious obstructions in the national consciousness; and that is precisely the demand for German democratization as a war aim and an enemy condition of peace proclaimed by yourself and many others on both sides of the Atlantic.

"All those who extol and derive benefit from the old system, all the opponents of the 'Neuorientierung', naturally do not miss this incomparable opportunity of discrediting political reform as being in the enemy interest, and its advocates as its conscious or unconscious tools. Were the position reversed, would your Northcliffe press act otherwise? Our defeat, you say, is a postulate of our democratization; our victory would render it impossible. Consequently, say our reactionaries and chauvinists, the German advocates of democratization and parliamentarization must—in their inmost hearts at least—desire a German defeat, fear a German victory."

"If," Herr Preuss further writes, "the hostile world, against which the German people is waging the most bitterly hard war of its history, proclaims the Liberal transformation of the German state as a war aim and a condition of peace, as a sign of the triumph of the Entente, it must make the heart of our people receptive to the agitation of those who propose a democratization of Germany to be a weakening of its power and a strengthening of its enemies. . . . Thus the fine political psychology of our friends of freedom in England and America may bring matters to such a pass that your war-cry will render the maintenance of the German autocratic system the war aim of German national pride."

## BELGIAN LABOR AND GERMAN RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—One million members of organized labor in Belgium have refused to work for the Germans, despite the fact that wages are four and five times greater than paid before the war, it was stated by Lieut. Henry de Man of the Belgian Central Labor Union, Sunday. Lieutenant de Man is in this country as a member of the Belgian Federated Trades, to study labor conditions here.

"The stand taken by the Belgians has forced the Germans to use whole army corps at different tasks that otherwise would be in the trenches," he said. "Men and women were taken to Germany to work for the purpose of scaring others and forcing them into the shops and other lines of work, but this action of the Germans did not bring about the desired results. The Germans retaliated by curtailing the food supply in certain places, and for one week 60,000 people were without, but when the Germans saw the results of this action, the order was rescinded. There has been brutality on the part of the Germans and men and women put into the mines, the fields and swamps have suffered greatly."

"The position of organized labor in the United States is just the opposite of that in Europe," he declared. "In Europe practically all of the leaders and members of organized labor are Socialists and as a result of stories that we have heard of the activities of Socialists in the United States we believe that organized labor was not doing its share in the war. Since reaching here I have discovered that the Socialist, as a leader of organized labor, cannot be found."

MEXICO SEEKING BOATS FOR CEREALS  
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Luis Cabrera, Mexican Minister of Finance, who has been in South America since early in the year, for the past several weeks has paid visits to several Argentine ports, where he has endeavored to buy or charter steamers. It is persistently rumored that Señor Cabrera has been trying to purchase German steamers interned in the republic.

A dispatch from Buenos Aires Feb. 23 said the Argentine Government had cancelled arrangements for chartering a steamer to carry cereals to Mexico, explaining that the tonnage was needed to transport fuel oil from the Argentine oil fields. The dispatch added that Luis Cabrera hoped to substitute two or three small vessels for the one charter which was cancelled to convey wheat and flour to Mexico.

## BOSTON STREET NEEDS OUTLINED

Public Works Commissioner Says That \$100,000,000 Could Be Used in Placing Thoroughfares in Perfect Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—That \$100,000,000 would be none too much money with which to place Boston's 2400 streets in perfect condition, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, commissioner of the department of public works declared. The commissioner had in thought at the time the 600 odd miles of public streets in the city and their total area of about 11,250,000 square yards. He knew that some 400 miles of streets in Boston are paved with the old-fashioned macadam and bituminous macadam, the latter not being more than 90 miles at the outside. The \$1,541,000 which the commissioner has for street work from the new tax limit law, together with the \$319,000 for street work as provided in the budget, are "but a drop in the bucket compared to what should be done in street work in Boston," as the commissioner phrased it.

The people of Boston do not realize the magnitude of this street problem, according to the commissioner. It is a growing one, for street construction and street repair are not keeping pace with the wear and tear of the streets under the growing traffic conditions. The trucks are growing larger and heavier every year, as well as more numerous, and the demands upon the streets increase in exact proportion. It is realized that for several years in Boston the streets have been growing worse while the payroll of the Public Works Department has been mounting. The commissioner says that he doesn't want to chop the payroll, but he does propose to get more nearly a dollar's worth for a dollar's wage or salary than has been done in some time.

Commissioner Sullivan has been conducting a study of the street conditions here in Boston for several years as coupled necessarily with his work of track construction and repair when he was in the employ of the Boston Elevated. Since his appointment as commissioner of public works he has made a detailed study of conditions and drew up a rough plan of streets which need repaving.

The Mayor's street-paving advisory committee also made up a plan of the streets of Boston which should be paved and they found that through rough calculations of paving experts putting into effect their draft of the streets to be paved would entail an expenditure of about \$5,000,000. That was out of the question as the city has not more than \$1,860,000 for street work this year, so the plan was given over carefully again and thoroughfare for more thoroughfare stood aside for a more convenient season. After the process of elimination had been gone through with two or three times the committee was able to devise a plan for paving say, one dozen streets and highways at an estimated cost of about \$1,500,000 or a little more.

Some such plan as this one will be undoubtedly followed by the Mayor and his Commissioner of Public Works. Street work must begin at once it is realized and they will advertise probably this week in the City Record, the municipal official organ, for street-paving bids for several thoroughfares. Contracts can be awarded in less than two weeks and paving operations actually begin on a considerable scale in Boston early in June. Much work should be done, provided the contractors can get men and materials for the enterprise. If asphalt paving is to be laid in any quantities the contracts should be let at once, for orders commanding this material may be expected any time from the Federal Government.

SIMMONS COLLEGE  
BOSTON, Mass.—At the track meet on Saturday at Simmons College, the junior class won the day. The points won by each class toward the track cup were: Junior 29, sophomore 24, senior 13, freshman 6. The cup for organized sports was also won by the juniors with a total of 8 points. Sophomores coming out second with 5 points, and the seniors third with 3 points.

In the song competition, the cup was awarded to the juniors for the most original and best written college song, the seniors holding second place. The words of the prize song were written by Miss Christine Brown, and the music by Miss Marion Fitch, who wrote the prize song last year won by the same class. Miss Mildred Gordon of Providence, R. I., a member of the junior class got the highest number of points of any individual and is to receive the individual cup on Thursday. Miss Carrie Jones of the Junior

class broke the javelin record, throwing 65 ft. 17 1/2 ins., two feet farther than the record made last year by Miss Marion F. Ditter of the class of 1917. In the military drill, a flag was awarded to the freshmen for the best marching, the juniors holding second place. Fifty-seven girls competed in the meet.

On Thursday of this week, the Athletic Association holds its final meeting at which numerals, track patches and S's for record breaking will be awarded. The girls the association will send to Silver Bay also will be elected.

## HOW TO AID IN WINNING WAR

People Appealed to by Theodore N. Vail to Refrain From Making Uninformed Criticism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—An appeal against thoughtless, uninformed, destructive criticism of the conduct of the war was made by Theodore N. Vail recently, before the League for National Unity, which is conducting a campaign for a win-the-war Congress, regardless of party affiliations.

"Criticism constructively," advised Mr. Vail, "but do not criticize without knowledge, or destructively. Always remember where responsibility lies and action must originate—that many things which control cannot be known at all. In this way we can make our help and the help of all more efficacious; in this way only can we win this war without increasing the sacrifice."

"It is extremely difficult to define the line between criticism and fault-finding. The futility of the man in the street trying to understand enough to criticize intelligently or determine wisely is best shown by the results of the average report of an investigating committee. A bare majority of one committee condemns a minority praises. Another committee on the same subject withholds praise in part, but does not condemn. Another committee is unqualified in approval. All of these are made up of men of more than average ability and unquestioned honesty. Who is to determine?"

"Our fathers were conscious of this weakness of the human mind in instituting the unanimous verdict of the jury before condemnation. The verdict of 'not proven' was the evasive decision where an unqualified acquittal was impossible.

"If anyone has any doubt as to what should be his attitude toward the leader of a country in such an emergency, read the history of Lincoln from his first election as President to the end. The history of the Civil War for the first year is almost identical with the history of this war, and in fact, of the first year's war of any country emerging from a period of peace."

## MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—For every office with the exception of that of president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association there will be at least two candidates at the annual election of the organization which is to take place next Saturday. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell is the president and she will be re-elected.

It was stated at headquarters today that the plan of having more than one candidate has long been contemplated but is has not been thought feasible to put it in operation until this year. At least two candidates are to be placed in nomination by a committee and others may be presented from the floor. Announcement of candidates will be made later in the week. The present first vice-president, Mrs. W. Fitzgerald, will be nominated for reelection with Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald contesting for the same position.

Mrs. Pinkham has become widely known through her connection with the association in the last few years. She has been particularly valuable to the cause by reason of her experience as a resident in a suffrage State, Colorado. Mrs. Fitzgerald is known chiefly through her work in connection with Boston School Committee.

It was stated by Miss Hilda Hedstrom that the contest was a perfectly friendly one, the one trouble being in getting two candidates for every office.

## AKRON HOME GARDENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
AKRON, O.—One Akron factory which turned over 56 acres of land to its employees last year has recently compiled figures to show that 265 people produced a \$15,000 crop. Each man put in on the average less than half an hour a day during a growing season of 23 weeks.

## The New Spring Rugs—Are Here

Rugs of every kind, quality and price—they've just been sampled fresh and clean from their bales—and a more wonderful lot of rugs we never owned—We're proud of them—want you to see them before the choice patterns have been taken.

All Sizes and for Every Room

Many of the smaller sizes are of the same color and design of the larger ones, making it possible to secure harmonious room treatment when furnishing.

The price depends on the quality of the rug and in every instance satisfaction is assured.

IRA F. POWERS FURNITURE CO.  
Third and Yamhill, PORTLAND, OREGON

## The Best in Footwear

FOUR STORES  
B.K. Baker Shoes  
270 Washington, 308 Washington,  
270 Morrison and 320 Washington Streets  
PORTLAND, OREGON

## Suits to Your Order

\$10.00 down,  
balance \$5.00 per month  
Unique Tailoring Company  
309 Stark Street, PORTLAND, OREGON

## PLENTY OF WORK FOR VOLUNTEERS

Service Bureau of American Red Cross and Special Aid Society One Which Enrolls and Places Part-Time Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Many men and women who have wanted to volunteer their services for war work, either part or whole time, have felt that the business of locating the work to be done looked to be the hardest part of the undertaking, mostly because there did not appear to be any one place where information could be obtained concerning openings for which they were suited. It seemed to be a proposition of visiting one after another the various organizations which were known to have a connection, direct or indirect, with the conduct of the war, and this plainly was a formidable task.

As a matter of fact, there is in operation in Red Cross headquarters at 142 Berkeley Street, Boston, a Volunteer Service Bureau of the American Red Cross and Special Aid Society, which is intended to solve just this difficulty. Its purpose is to enroll and place volunteer workers, not only with the Red Cross, but with all other activities connected with the war which have need of them.

There is, for example, a list of seventy-five such activities and organizations which have been supplied with volunteer workers, men or women, by this bureau. A few, to show something of the variety, are the American British Federation, Canadian War Pictures, Canning Kitchen, Committee on Public Safety, Exemption Board, Food Exhibit at Boston Public Library, Halifax Relief, Liberty Bread Shop, Naval Intelligence Bureau, Navy Detention Prison, and United States Shipbuilding Drive. Since August, 1917, 6499 volunteers have enrolled, the average per month being about 632.

Most of them are women. They are not bound in any way to keep to regular hours or days, or special line of work, and may change as they see fit. The routine of enrollment is simple. An applicant tells her name, address, and telephone number; states, if possible, how much time she can spare; and is asked to give two references from whom certain information can be obtained, if desired, concerning the kind of experience the applicant has had, how well she has accomplished work undertaken, and, of great importance, her loyalty to her country. Before a position or kind of work is proposed, the subject of the applicant's previous special training, if any, is discussed.

The volunteers are classified, according to the types of work they like most to do, under the following committees: Clerical Committee, for typing, stenography, bookkeeping, filing, clinical secretary work, long-hand writing, etc.; Food Conservation Committee, for exhibits, lectures, work in food shops, diet kitchens, etc.; General Work Committee, for sewing, folding and packing garments, campaign work, and odd jobs; Men's Work Committee, for packing, general office work, and social service; Social Work Committee, for visiting the families of soldiers and sailors who have left, and for other social work; and the Surgical Dressings Committee. There are also units of workers from churches, colleges, clubs, stores and other organizations which can be called out in emergencies.

Through the bureau, in fact, work is provided for men, women, and children, trained or untrained. It can be had daytimes or evenings, by those who can give a lot of time or those who can give only a little.

## TRADE STUDIES IN ITALY AND SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Spanish Correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Following upon Spain's commercial agreements with the United States, France and England, it is now understood that a reciprocal arrangement between Spain and Italy is in course of preparation. For some time past representatives of high Spanish commercial interests have been making a close study of Italian conditions, and a commercial commission has spent some time in

Italy. In general the relations between the two countries are good, and it is felt that an agreement would be of considerable mutual advantage. This possibility having existed for some time it was not a matter of surprise that a German radiotelegram should have recently found its way to Rome in which it was said that the London Chamber of Commerce had made a reference to the increasing competition of Spanish products with those of Italy in the English market, the former being assisted by the difficulties it was understood Italy had with regard to exportations.

However, a Rome message received in Madrid says that it may be stated on the highest authority that for some time past the Italian Government has been closely occupied in eliminating every kind of difficulty that might have arisen owing to the abnormal circumstances in the competition between Spanish and Italian products. The Italian Government has had a mass of statistics and reports placed at its disposal, showing which markets Spanish traders have dealt with in the past, which they deal with now, and it has done the same as regards Italian traders. It is hoped from a close study of these facts to come to an understanding with Spain, and that the two countries will in future avoid unnecessary and disadvantageous competition in the same market. Such an arrangement would be of great benefit to both countries. There must, of necessity, be many cases in which certain markets offer the same advantages both to Spain and Italy, and in such cases the Italian Government feels that, having regard to the long-standing friendship between the two countries, an equitable solution will doubtless be found by the business people on both sides, their respective interests being well safeguarded and their mutual friendship unimpaired.

However, the fact that there are a few items of production which are similar in both countries, and as to which there may be some friendly competition between the two forms but a very small part of the complete Spanish-Italian commercial problem that will have to be settled after the war. The commercial relations existing between them, it is felt, must henceforth be greatly increased. If they produce a few things that are similar, Spain and Italy produce far more which are dissimilar, and of which they have mutual need. In these there must be a freer interchange than in the past, and the geographical situation of the two countries, the ease of communication via the Mediterranean, the similarity of customs, and the strong mutual sympathy that exists, must tend to a great increase in the volume of their trade. Diplomatic and other relations between the two countries are excellent.

## TULANE UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Tulane University examinations, to facilitate the early opening of the War Emergency School, begin May 21 instead of May 25.

## Everything for the Summer Home

SUMMER FURNITURE  
SUMMER RUGS  
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## For the Porch and Lawn

LAWN, PORCH AND GARDEN FURNITURE  
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Their Quality and Price, together with our excellent service, will surely please you.

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## PRINTING

ROYAL PRINTING CO.  
We Appreciate This Opportunity of Extending Our Excellent Service to Member Readers.

## CORPORATIONS GET CHARTERS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

BOSTON, Mass.—Charters were issued in the past week to the following new Massachusetts corporations:

United Grocers Wholesale Company of Malden, Malden, capital \$100,000; incorporators, W. H. Dockwood, Cambridge, Harry D. Corrigan, Medford, Harry E. Sullivan, Woburn.

Marine Real Estate & Loan Company, Weymouth, real estate \$100,000; incorporators, A. D. Converse, W. H. Health and Grace A. Cross, Weymouth.

A. M. Smith Company, Boston, dairy products, capital \$200,000; incorporators, E. C. Smith, Melrose, C. W. Smith, Salem, Melrose, Melrose, and E. B. Smith, Melrose.

Victory Building Corporation, Boston, general building, capital \$25,000; incorporators, F. G. Powell, Ambroge Fittell and Wilbur F. Beale, Boston.

Drew & Co., Inc., Boston, stocks and bonds, capital \$50,000; incorporators, Philip A. Drew, Brookline, W. G. Burns, Boston, and William Harper, Jr., Boston.

Paper Box Company, Weymouth, paper boxes, capital \$100,000; incorporators, H. G. Dodge, Boston, H. A. Stewart, Brookline, and H. W. Woodley, Somerville.

George Collins & Co., Inc., Boston, automobiles, capital \$100,000; incorporators, George Collins, C. A. Erskine and Francis Nagle, Boston.

Ferry-Estabrook Press, Inc., Cambridge, printers, capital \$10,000; incorporators, B. Estabrook, Cambridge, J. H. Woodley and E. W. Woodley, Somerville.

## DEDICATION OF THE POWELL MEMORIAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, who is now on a trip West, will today dedicate the Powell Memorial Monument on the rim of the Grand Cañon. Governor Hunt of Arizona and the three survivors of the Powell Grand Cañon expedition of 1871, S. V. Jones of South Dakota, F. S. Dellenbaugh of New York and J. K. Killers of Washington, D. C., have been invited to attend the ceremonies. This memorial, which is a stone altar supporting a bronze tablet, celebrates Maj. John Wesley Powell's first passage of the Grand Cañon in the fall of 1869.

## PRO-GERMAN FREED IN GRAND RAPIDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attention of the Department of Justice has been called to a peculiar ruling of the United States District Attorney at Grand Rapids, Mich., under which a German sympathizer, who admittedly gave expression to the wish "that all Americans would be killed," was allowed to go free instead of being imprisoned or interned as the President's proclamation directs for such cases.

The German sympathizer referred to is Herman Vocke, employed for a number of years on a farm near Keeler, Mich.

## THE UNITED STATES' NATIONAL BANK

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OFFICERS:  
J. C. AINSWORTH, Pres.  
E. G. CRAWFORD, First Vice-Pres.  
H. L. BARNES, Vice-Pres.  
H. B. AINSWORTH, Vice-Pres.  
R. W. SCHMIDT, Vice-Pres. and Cash.  
A. L. TUCKER, Vice-Pres.  
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W. A. HOLT, Asst. Cash.  
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Ready now. Fine fabrics and keen tailoring. Clothes at checkers for men and young men. \$25, \$30, \$35 and up.

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## DECLINING TREND IN STOCK MARKET

Prices Recede After Early Rise, and General Tone Becomes Easy—Rails and Steel Stocks Are Prominent in the Trading

Much interest centered in the rail-road issues in the early dealings of the New York stock market today on account of government action in supplying financial aid for betterments and supplies. Of its kind, this is something entirely new in railroad history. New Haven was a leader, although the rails as a class were very strong. Baltimore & Ohio rose more than two points at the opening. The general list was strong again. Gulf was a feature for an advance of 1 1/2 points and Marine preferred, Baldwin, Bethlehem Steel "B," Peoples Gas, New York Central, Steel common, Union Pacific, Reading and American Can were some of the other particularly strong characters.

In Boston New Haven and Boston & Maine sold substantially higher on account of government financial help. Although there were some recessions from the best late in the first half hour, the tone of the New York list remained strong.

There was considerable selling on the strong spots, and gains amounting to a point or more were wiped out by midday. At that hour the tone was inclined to be heavy. Bethlehem Steel "B" after opening up 2 points at 91, went to 91 1/2 and dropped 2 points. Erie first preferred was up 1 1/2 at the opening at 33 1/2, but fell back to Saturday's closing price before midday. U. S. Steel was up a point at the opening at 11 1/2. It improved to 11 1/4 and declined more than 2 points. The rest of the list moved in an erratic manner.

New Haven, after opening up 1 1/2 at 43, dropped a point before midday. American Telephone opened off at 99 and dropped a point. Boston & Maine was up 1/2 at the opening at 34, advanced to 35 and then declined to the opening price. Further losses occurred in the early afternoon, U. S. Steel touching 10 1/2 before its recovery began. Prices generally hardened somewhat before the beginning of the last hour. New York total sales, 1,004,800 shares; \$5,632,000 bonds.

### CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. P. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.	Open	High	Low	Close
May 1918	1.27 1/2	1.27 3/4	1.27 1/2	1.27 3/4
June 1918	1.40 1/2	1.40 3/4	1.40 1/2	1.40 3/4
July 1918	1.41 1/2	1.41 3/4	1.41 1/2	1.41 3/4
Aug 1918	1.42 1/2	1.42 3/4	1.42 1/2	1.42 3/4
Sept 1918	1.43 1/2	1.43 3/4	1.43 1/2	1.43 3/4
Oct 1918	1.44 1/2	1.44 3/4	1.44 1/2	1.44 3/4
Nov 1918	1.45 1/2	1.45 3/4	1.45 1/2	1.45 3/4
Dec 1918	1.46 1/2	1.46 3/4	1.46 1/2	1.46 3/4
Jan 1919	1.47 1/2	1.47 3/4	1.47 1/2	1.47 3/4
Feb 1919	1.48 1/2	1.48 3/4	1.48 1/2	1.48 3/4
Mar 1919	1.49 1/2	1.49 3/4	1.49 1/2	1.49 3/4
Apr 1919	1.50 1/2	1.50 3/4	1.50 1/2	1.50 3/4
May 1919	1.51 1/2	1.51 3/4	1.51 1/2	1.51 3/4
June 1919	1.52 1/2	1.52 3/4	1.52 1/2	1.52 3/4
July 1919	1.53 1/2	1.53 3/4	1.53 1/2	1.53 3/4
Aug 1919	1.54 1/2	1.54 3/4	1.54 1/2	1.54 3/4
Sept 1919	1.55 1/2	1.55 3/4	1.55 1/2	1.55 3/4
Oct 1919	1.56 1/2	1.56 3/4	1.56 1/2	1.56 3/4
Nov 1919	1.57 1/2	1.57 3/4	1.57 1/2	1.57 3/4
Dec 1919	1.58 1/2	1.58 3/4	1.58 1/2	1.58 3/4
Jan 1920	1.59 1/2	1.59 3/4	1.59 1/2	1.59 3/4
Feb 1920	1.60 1/2	1.60 3/4	1.60 1/2	1.60 3/4
Mar 1920	1.61 1/2	1.61 3/4	1.61 1/2	1.61 3/4
Apr 1920	1.62 1/2	1.62 3/4	1.62 1/2	1.62 3/4
May 1920	1.63 1/2	1.63 3/4	1.63 1/2	1.63 3/4
June 1920	1.64 1/2	1.64 3/4	1.64 1/2	1.64 3/4
July 1920	1.65 1/2	1.65 3/4	1.65 1/2	1.65 3/4
Aug 1920	1.66 1/2	1.66 3/4	1.66 1/2	1.66 3/4
Sept 1920	1.67 1/2	1.67 3/4	1.67 1/2	1.67 3/4
Oct 1920	1.68 1/2	1.68 3/4	1.68 1/2	1.68 3/4
Nov 1920	1.69 1/2	1.69 3/4	1.69 1/2	1.69 3/4
Dec 1920	1.70 1/2	1.70 3/4	1.70 1/2	1.70 3/4
Jan 1921	1.71 1/2	1.71 3/4	1.71 1/2	1.71 3/4
Feb 1921	1.72 1/2	1.72 3/4	1.72 1/2	1.72 3/4
Mar 1921	1.73 1/2	1.73 3/4	1.73 1/2	1.73 3/4
Apr 1921	1.74 1/2	1.74 3/4	1.74 1/2	1.74 3/4
May 1921	1.75 1/2	1.75 3/4	1.75 1/2	1.75 3/4
June 1921	1.76 1/2	1.76 3/4	1.76 1/2	1.76 3/4
July 1921	1.77 1/2	1.77 3/4	1.77 1/2	1.77 3/4
Aug 1921	1.78 1/2	1.78 3/4	1.78 1/2	1.78 3/4
Sept 1921	1.79 1/2	1.79 3/4	1.79 1/2	1.79 3/4
Oct 1921	1.80 1/2	1.80 3/4	1.80 1/2	1.80 3/4
Nov 1921	1.81 1/2	1.81 3/4	1.81 1/2	1.81 3/4
Dec 1921	1.82 1/2	1.82 3/4	1.82 1/2	1.82 3/4
Jan 1922	1.83 1/2	1.83 3/4	1.83 1/2	1.83 3/4
Feb 1922	1.84 1/2	1.84 3/4	1.84 1/2	1.84 3/4
Mar 1922	1.85 1/2	1.85 3/4	1.85 1/2	1.85 3/4
Apr 1922	1.86 1/2	1.86 3/4	1.86 1/2	1.86 3/4
May 1922	1.87 1/2	1.87 3/4	1.87 1/2	1.87 3/4
June 1922	1.88 1/2	1.88 3/4	1.88 1/2	1.88 3/4
July 1922	1.89 1/2	1.89 3/4	1.89 1/2	1.89 3/4
Aug 1922	1.90 1/2	1.90 3/4	1.90 1/2	1.90 3/4
Sept 1922	1.91 1/2	1.91 3/4	1.91 1/2	1.91 3/4
Oct 1922	1.92 1/2	1.92 3/4	1.92 1/2	1.92 3/4
Nov 1922	1.93 1/2	1.93 3/4	1.93 1/2	1.93 3/4
Dec 1922	1.94 1/2	1.94 3/4	1.94 1/2	1.94 3/4
Jan 1923	1.95 1/2	1.95 3/4	1.95 1/2	1.95 3/4
Feb 1923	1.96 1/2	1.96 3/4	1.96 1/2	1.96 3/4
Mar 1923	1.97 1/2	1.97 3/4	1.97 1/2	1.97 3/4
Apr 1923	1.98 1/2	1.98 3/4	1.98 1/2	1.98 3/4
May 1923	1.99 1/2	1.99 3/4	1.99 1/2	1.99 3/4
June 1923	2.00 1/2	2.00 3/4	2.00 1/2	2.00 3/4
July 1923	2.01 1/2	2.01 3/4	2.01 1/2	2.01 3/4
Aug 1923	2.02 1/2	2.02 3/4	2.02 1/2	2.02 3/4
Sept 1923	2.03 1/2	2.03 3/4	2.03 1/2	2.03 3/4
Oct 1923	2.04 1/2	2.04 3/4	2.04 1/2	2.04 3/4
Nov 1923	2.05 1/2	2.05 3/4	2.05 1/2	2.05 3/4
Dec 1923	2.06 1/2	2.06 3/4	2.06 1/2	2.06 3/4
Jan 1924	2.07 1/2	2.07 3/4	2.07 1/2	2.07 3/4
Feb 1924	2.08 1/2	2.08 3/4	2.08 1/2	2.08 3/4
Mar 1924	2.09 1/2	2.09 3/4	2.09 1/2	2.09 3/4
Apr 1924	2.10 1/2	2.10 3/4	2.10 1/2	2.10 3/4
May 1924	2.11 1/2	2.11 3/4	2.11 1/2	2.11 3/4
June 1924	2.12 1/2	2.12 3/4	2.12 1/2	2.12 3/4
July 1924	2.13 1/2	2.13 3/4	2.13 1/2	2.13 3/4
Aug 1924	2.14 1/2	2.14 3/4	2.14 1/2	2.14 3/4
Sept 1924	2.15 1/2	2.15 3/4	2.15 1/2	2.15 3/4
Oct 1924	2.16 1/2	2.16 3/4	2.16 1/2	2.16 3/4
Nov 1924	2.17 1/2	2.17 3/4	2.17 1/2	2.17 3/4
Dec 1924	2.18 1/2	2.18 3/4	2.18 1/2	2.18 3/4
Jan 1925	2.19 1/2	2.19 3/4	2.19 1/2	2.19 3/4
Feb 1925	2.20 1/2	2.20 3/4	2.20 1/2	2.20 3/4
Mar 1925	2.21 1/2	2.21 3/4	2.21 1/2	2.21 3/4
Apr 1925	2.22 1/2	2.22 3/4	2.22 1/2	2.22 3/4
May 1925	2.23 1/2	2.23 3/4	2.23 1/2	2.23 3/4
June 1925	2.24 1/2	2.24 3/4	2.24 1/2	2.24 3/4
July 1925	2.25 1/2	2.25 3/4	2.25 1/2	2.25 3/4
Aug 1925	2.26 1/2	2.26 3/4	2.26 1/2	2.26 3/4
Sept 1925	2.27 1/2	2.27 3/4	2.27 1/2	2.27 3/4
Oct 1925	2.28 1/2	2.28 3/4	2.28 1/2	2.28 3/4
Nov 1925	2.29 1/2	2.29 3/4	2.29 1/2	2.29 3/4
Dec 1925	2.30 1/2	2.30 3/4	2.30 1/2	2.30 3/4
Jan 1926	2.31 1/2	2.31 3/4	2.31 1/2	2.31 3/4
Feb 1926	2.32 1/2	2.32 3/4	2.32 1/2	2.32 3/4
Mar 1926	2.33 1/2	2.33 3/4	2.33 1/2	2.33 3/4
Apr 1926	2.34 1/2	2.34 3/4	2.34 1/2	2.34 3/4
May 1926	2.35 1/2	2.35 3/4	2.35 1/2	2.35 3/4
June 1926	2.36 1/2	2.36 3/4	2.36 1/2	2.36 3/4
July 1926	2.37 1/2	2.37 3/4	2.37 1/2	2.37 3/4
Aug 1926	2.38 1/2	2.38 3/4	2.38 1/2	2.38 3/4
Sept 1926	2.39 1/2	2.39 3/4	2.39 1/2	2.39 3/4
Oct 1926	2.40 1/2	2.40 3/4	2.40 1/2	2.40 3/4
Nov 1926	2.41 1/2	2.41 3/4	2.41 1/2	2.41 3/4
Dec 1926	2.42 1/2	2.42 3/4	2.42 1/2	2.42 3/4
Jan 1927	2.43 1/2	2.43 3/4	2.43 1/2	2.43 3/4
Feb 1927	2.44 1/2	2.44 3/4	2.44 1/2	2.44 3/4
Mar 1927	2.45 1/2	2.45 3/4	2.45 1/2	2.45 3/4
Apr 1927	2.46 1/2	2.46 3/4	2.46 1/2	2.46 3/4
May 1927	2.47 1/2	2.47 3/4	2.47 1/2	2.47 3/4
June 1927	2.48 1/2	2.48 3/4	2.48 1/2	2.48 3/4
July 1927	2.49 1/2	2.49 3/4	2.49 1/2	2.49 3/4
Aug 1927	2.50 1/2	2.50 3/4	2.50 1/2	2.50 3/4
Sept 1927	2.51 1/2	2.51 3/4	2.51 1/2	2.51 3/4
Oct 1927	2.52 1/2	2.52 3/4	2.52 1/2	2.52 3/4
Nov 1927	2.53 1/2	2.53 3/4	2.53 1/2	2.53 3/4
Dec 1927	2.54 1/2	2.54 3/4	2.54 1/2	2.54 3/4
Jan 1928	2.55 1/2	2.55 3/4	2.55 1/2	2.55 3/4
Feb 1928	2.56 1/2	2.56 3/4	2.56 1/2	2.56 3/4
Mar 1928	2.57 1/2	2.57 3/4	2.57 1/2	2.57 3/4
Apr 1928	2.58 1/2	2.58 3/4	2.58 1/2	2.58 3/4
May 1928	2.59 1/2	2.59 3/4	2.59 1/2	2.59 3/4
June 1928	2.60 1/2	2.60 3/4	2.60 1/2	2.60 3/4
July 1928	2.61 1/2	2.61 3/4	2.61 1/2	2.61 3/4
Aug 1928	2.62 1/2	2.62 3/4	2.62 1/2	2.62 3/4
Sept 1928	2.63 1/2	2.63 3/4	2.63 1/2	2.63 3/4
Oct 1928	2.64 1/2	2.64 3/4	2.64 1/2	2.64 3/4
Nov 1928	2.65 1/2	2.65 3/4	2.65 1/2	2.65 3/4
Dec 1928	2.66 1/2	2.66 3/4	2.66 1/2	2.66 3/4
Jan 1929	2.67 1/2	2.67 3/4	2.67 1/2	2.67 3/4
Feb 1929	2.68 1/2	2.68 3/4	2.68 1/2	2.68 3/4
Mar 1929	2.69 1/2	2.69 3/4	2.69 1/2	2.69 3/4
Apr 1929	2.70 1/2	2.70 3/4	2.70 1/2	2.70 3/4
May 1929	2.71 1/2	2.71 3/4	2.71 1/2	2.71 3/4
June 1929	2.72 1/2	2.72 3/4	2.72 1/2	2.72 3/4
July 1929	2.73 1/2	2.73 3/4	2.73 1/2	2.73 3/4
Aug 1929	2.74 1/2	2.74 3/4	2.74 1/2	2.74 3/4
Sept 1929	2.75 1/2	2.75 3/4	2.75 1/2	2.75 3/4
Oct 1929	2.76 1/2	2.76 3/4	2.76 1/2	2.76 3/4
Nov 1929	2.77 1/2	2.77 3/4	2.77 1/2	2.77 3/4
Dec 1929	2.78 1/2	2.78 3/4	2.78 1/2	2.78 3/4
Jan 1930	2.79 1/2	2.79 3/4	2.79 1/2	2.79 3/4
Feb 1930	2.80 1/2	2.80 3/4	2.80 1/2	2.80 3/4
Mar 1930	2.81 1/2	2.81 3/4	2.81 1/2	2.81 3/4
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May 1930	2.83 1/2	2.83 3/4	2.83 1/2	2.83 3/4
June 1930	2.84 1/2	2.84 3/4	2.84 1/2	2.84 3/4
July 1930	2.85 1/2	2.85 3/4	2.85 1/2	2.85 3/4
Aug 1930	2.86 1/2	2.86 3/4	2.86 1/2	2.86 3/4
Sept 1930	2.87 1/2	2.87 3/4	2.87 1/2	2.87 3/4
Oct 1930	2.88 1/2	2.88 3/4	2.88 1/2	2.88 3/4
Nov 1930	2.89 1/2	2.89 3/4	2.89 1/2	2.89 3/4
Dec 1930	2.90 1/2	2.90 3/4	2.90 1/2	2.90 3/4
Jan 1931	2.91 1/2	2.91 3/4	2.91 1/2	2.91 3/4
Feb 1931	2.92 1/2	2.92 3/4	2.92 1/2	2.92 3/4
Mar 1931	2.93 1/2	2.93 3/4	2.93 1/2	2.93 3/4
Apr 1931	2.94 1/2	2.94 3/4	2.94 1/2	2.94 3/4
May 1931	2.95 1/2	2.95 3/4	2.95 1/2	2.95 3/4
June 1931	2.96 1/2	2.96 3/4	2.96 1/2	2.96 3/4
July 1931	2.97 1/2	2.97 3/4	2.97 1/2	2.97 3/4
Aug 1931	2.98 1/2	2.98 3/4	2.98 1/2	2.98 3/4
Sept 1931	2.99 1/2	2.99 3/4	2.99 1/2	2.99 3/4
Oct 1931	3.00 1/2	3.00 3/4	3.00 1/2	3.00 3/4
Nov 1931	3.01 1/2	3.01 3/4	3.01 1/2	3.01 3/4
Dec 1931	3.02 1/2	3.02 3/4	3.02 1/2	3.02 3/4
Jan 1932	3.03 1/2	3.03 3/4	3.03 1/2	3.03 3/4
Feb 1932	3.04 1	3.04 3/4	3.04 1/2	3.04 3/4

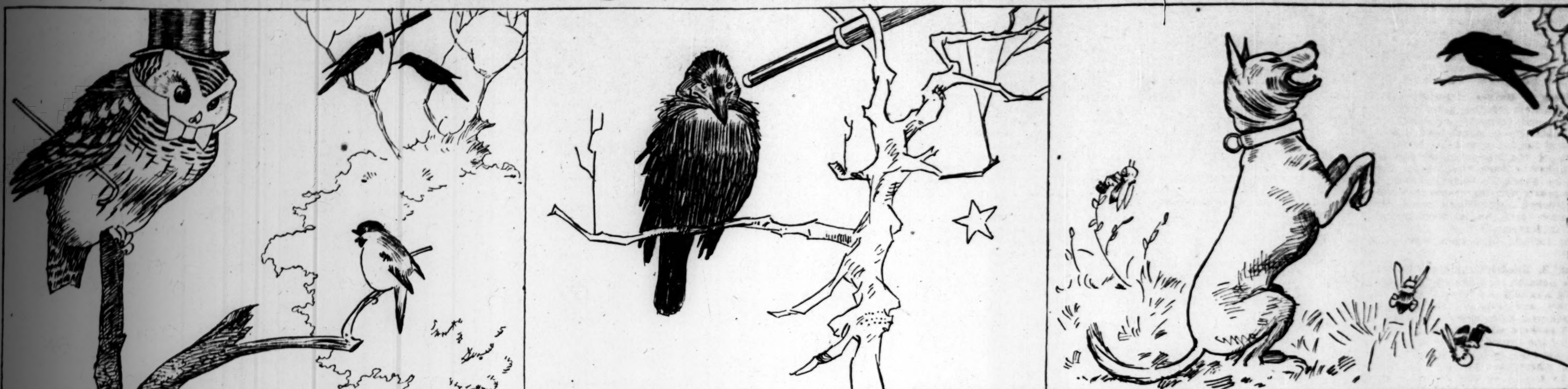






## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## "Caw," Said the Crow, and Dingo Was Forced to Accord Him a Place in the Skies



"Caw," said the first crow.  
"Caw," said the second crow.  
"Caw," called a third crow. Exactly the same remark was made by a fourth, a fifth and a sixth crow, while, from far off, a seventh crow chimed in. And what he, too, said was: "Caw."

This conversation took place early one morning in May. Mr. Owl, who is quite a society man and hardly ever spends a night in bed, and who was even then returning home from a dinner engagement, stopped to ask the chickadee what the crows were excited about. He wanted particularly to find out what the crow with the telescope was doing. Every morning

for a week past, on reaching home, he said, he had seen that crow with the telescope in a neighboring tree.  
"It's all about astronomy," explained the chickadee. "The crow with the telescope is an astronomer crow. He has lately come into this neighborhood and he claims that there is a constellation representing a crow and named Corvus, which is Latin for crow. He spends all of his time in studying the stars. He has told the other crows about it and that is why they are all so excited."

"My stars," said Mr. Owl. "Astronomy! I never was interested in astronomy," and he flew unconcernedly away.

The story that there was a constel-

lation named after a crow soon reached the sharp ears of friend Dingo, the former wild dog, and his traveling companions, the Busyville Bees, also our Mr. Grasshopper. The little yellow dog was highly amused.  
"Impossible," said he. "Absurd! To think that that poor crow really believes that there is the figure of a crow among the stars! Some one ought to tell him, before he wastes any more time. I think I will tell him myself."

"Friend Crow," began Dingo, when he had reached the foot of the tree where the astronomer crow sat, peering with one eye through his telescope, "you might just as well stop

looking among the stars for a crow, for I am sure you won't find one. No one would ever think of naming a star-figure after a crow. The stars are mapped out into figures of dogs, of course, and of bears; there is a bull and a winged horse and an eagle and a nest of doves, the Pleiades, but you might as well stop looking for a crow. Turn your telescope on Sirius, the dog-star, if you want to study a star worth while! Why—"

Just here Dingo gave a yelp and a jump, for something was pecking at him vigorously. Looking over his shoulder, he saw the figure of a crow with a star in his beak, another in his

head, a star in each wing and a star marking his claws.  
"Now, do you believe in Corvus, the Crow?" yelled the astronomer, joining in the pursuit of Dingo. Together, they chased the little dog until he lay down panting and quite willing to admit that the crow was entitled to a place in the star-maps. Then Corvus gave our Mr. Grasshopper a full account of himself.

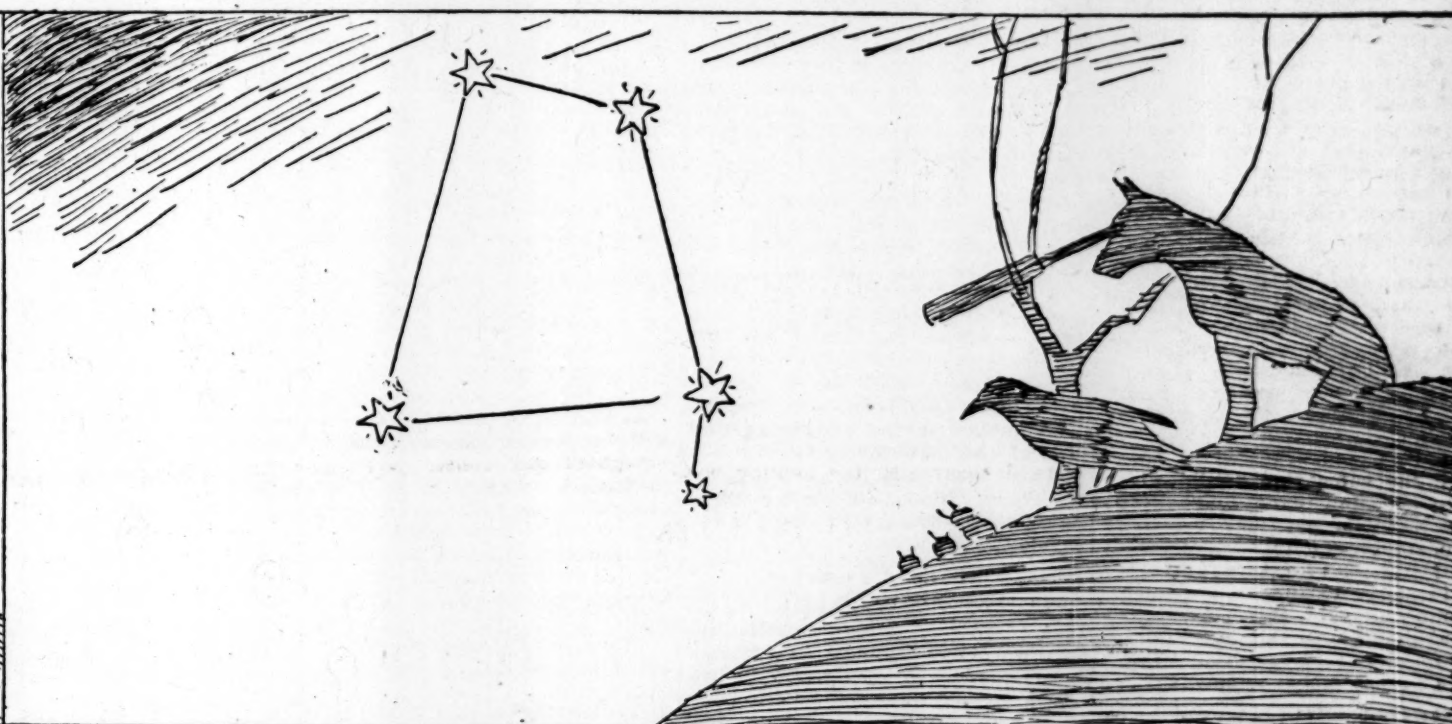
"You will find me," he said, "during these nights of May, if you will look south at about nine o'clock in the evening, not far from the horizon. You will see four stars very distinctly, forming a four-sided figure with a dim star just below one of the

corners. It is not at all difficult to imagine the figure of a flying crow with the tiny star in his beak. Close by, at the right, equally distinct, is the constellation of Crater, the Cup, which really looks like a cup, and below runs the line of Hydra, the Water Snake, long drawn out. I appear on most of the ancient star maps as a crow, and, of course, there are many stories about me. One is that I was once pure white, but was changed to black for tattling. Another is that I am the raven that Noah sent out from the ark. A classical legend tells how I was sent for a cup of water, but loitered at a fig tree until the fruit became ripe; then returned with a

water snake in my claws, saying that the delay was caused by the water snake. For this I was punished by being placed forever in the sky, with Crater, the cup, and Hydra, the water snake, close by."

Corvus took his departure. Later in the night, the astronomer crow, with Dingo and his fellow travelers, was seen on a hillside, intently watching the pretty constellation of Corvus, the crow. Dingo was heard to admit that it took less imagination to find a crow in the stars of Corvus than to find the figure of a little dog in those of his favorite constellation, Canis Minor.

"Caw," said the crow.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## "The Music Makers"

Music is as ancient as the wind! There never was a time when it could not be heard. Long before history books were written, birds and people sang, and the wind blew among the leaves and branches of trees and rushed through beds of reeds by the water's edge, making melody all the way. Today it is continually playing its tunes amongst the fields of corn, along the telegraph wires and round and down the chimney pots.

Men, women and children must have expressed their joy in song, and mothers must always have crooned their little ones to rest. Doubtless there were no set songs, as we know them now, for composers did not appear until comparatively recent times. Then, too, ancient peoples knew no way of writing music, so melodies could not easily be retained and could only be learned by ear.

Not content with the music of their own voices, men have imitated the methods of the wind. A hundred different instruments exist today, but they are all built on one of two very simple plans. Either strings are struck or plucked and so made to vibrate, like telegraph wires in a high wind, or else air or wind is forced through an open tube or pipe and against a reed, which is thus set in motion, producing the sound.

Glance at a violinist as he plays. He draws music from the strings. So does the man with the big bass fiddle, and so do all the players who handle a bow. The harpist plucks the strings of his instrument, the banjo man twangs his catgut, and the guitar and mandolin give out their music in a similar way. If one opens the top of a piano and watches the mechanism within, as some one plays, one sees that strings are being struck by hammers which are worked from the piano keys.

Now for the pipe and reed instruments, which are all made to sound by wind! Notice the player of a flute or clarinet. The air which is blown through the pipe sets a single reed vibrating, and this gives rise to the sound. Different notes are made by opening and closing holes along the length of the instrument. Cornets, trombones, of the trumpet type, are played by forcing air through their length. Look at an organ. It is built up of pipes. Behind those usually visible in front, are hundreds of others. Without wind, they would be dumb; but, with air forced through, nothing can exceed the wonderful music they produce. The harmonium player pumps air through his instru-

ment by means of foot pedals; the players of the concertina and accordion open and close the bellows to draw in and force out air.

It is not difficult to understand how the first music, apart from that of the voice, would be made. The first music maker may have been the wind playing over a bed of reeds, or, possibly, some one by chance blew through a reed cut from the river-side. Then some one else would set a stretched string in motion, by striking it, and so produce a sound which, though it might not be exactly music, would give the idea which would lead to such. Certain it is that wind instruments and stringed instruments have been the joy of the world from very ancient days. They are frequently mentioned in the Bible. Some that we use today are just modifications of those of long ago, but others have remained practically without change.

The piano is comparatively modern. Its immediate forerunners were the spinet and the harpsichord. Instead of the keys moving hammers to strike the strings, in these two cases as in the piano, they moved little pieces of quill which plucked the strings. So we see that, in reality, the harpsichord and spinet were evolved from the harp and lyre. The violin family, too, is derived from them; only, in this case, the strings are stretched upon a sounding board and a bow is drawn across them. Thus it becomes clear that, though the range and power of music is so vast, yet its origin is very simple.

## London's Smallest House

How small can a house be and still remain a house? If it is in a closely built town, it must have a street number, and it must be independent of its neighbors. A mere camp or playhouse does not count. Do any readers, asks the Youths Companion, know of a smaller house in an American city than the one that Tit-Bits says is the smallest in London?

It is No. 10 Hyde Park Place, one of a row of houses on the Bayswater side overlooking the park, built over a passage six feet wide, between Nos. 9 and 11. Although it has a street door, guarded by an iron gate, there is only one room in the house.

This architectural oddity was built about 50 years ago by an old lady named Jupp, who lived at No. 9, for occupation by one of her servants. She had a number placed on the street door, and so endowed it with a separate existence as a house.

The children, Allan, Stuart and Margie, had just come in from the stables, where they had been to see the new horse. Ponies they had owned before, but this was their first horse. There had been the Shetland pony, Chiquito; but, a week ago, their father had told them that they were to have a horse now, as they were all old enough to manage one. And the new horse, already named Alert, had just arrived.

"I think he is the most famous horse in the world," said Stuart, in an offhand way, not meaning to put emphasis on the "most famous," but showing his self-consciousness of the term.

"Not most famous, Stuart," interrupted Margie, "just most famous." Stuart was in a class at school where they had a list of new words each week, to be learned and put into practice. The week previous, his particular word had been parious, and the family had been much amused at the novel way he had used the word at breakfast, at luncheon, and at dinner; in fact, at all times.

"Besides," Allan went on, entering into conversation with that elder brotherly air which was so trying to Stuart, "I don't think you can exactly say that Alert is famous. What do you think famous means, anyway?"

"I know what it means. It means celebrated or renowned."

"That's just it; but what's Alert celebrated for? Why is he renowned?" Stuart did not wait a second with his answer. "He's celebrated for his pedigree; you know what father said about his speed and traits. He's renowned—well, he's renowned, because—"

"Because he's ours," chimed in Margie; "that's it, isn't it, brother? Don't tease him, Allan. There's Grandpa! Let's go and ask him if we can't truthfully call the new horse famous."

So away they went to the summer-house, where Grandpa was reading his morning paper, and he soon explained to them why some other word than famous might better describe the new pet.

"What was the most—" glancing over at Margie, before he pronounced the next word, "famous horse in the world, Grandpa?" questioned Stuart, still intent upon using his new word.

"I don't know that I can say which was the most famous horse in the world, my boy. But I can tell you the most famous horse that I have ever known," and Grandpa put his

## Traveler

paper aside, while the children settled themselves to hear the story.

"I know," put in Allan, who had a dim recollection of having heard something about the horse before; "it was Traveler."

"Yes, Allan, it was. Traveler belonged to General Robert E. Lee; and you all know who he was, don't you? They all nodded their heads.

"Then you should know about Traveler, for he was very dear to his master and was almost as well known in the army as his owner. General Lee purchased him in the mountains of Virginia, in 1861, and rode him all during the war. Traveler had remarkable endurance; although spirited, he was quite gentle and very quick to respond to every wish of his rider. Then, too, he was reputed to be as calm under fire as was the General."

"What did he look like, Grandpa?" interrupted Allan. "Was he a chestnut, with two white feet?"

"No, he did not resemble your new horse in the least," said Grandpa, smiling.

"He was what was called a Confederate gray—that is, a dark iron-gray color, had a black mane and tail, a small head with very delicate ears, and he was taller than any of our horses here, for he stood 16 hands high. There's a story of how Traveler behaved on the day of Lee's surrender. After the meeting with General Grant, in the McLean parlor, Traveler bore his master quickly down the lane leading from the house out to the hillside, where his soldiers were awaiting him. They crowded round him, bareheaded, cheering through their tears, kissing his hand, shouting his name, and showing in a dozen ways their deep feeling for their commander. And their leader's horse seemed to comprehend the importance of the moment, for he first stood with his head down, then raised it proudly and turned first to one side and then to the other, looking into the faces of the soldiers as if he really understood their feelings. Capt. Gordon McCabe once said of Traveler that he 'always stepped as if conscious that he bore a king upon his back,' and I am sure he must have done so on that day."

"Were you there, Grandpa?" asked Margie, softly, trying to keep the tears back, as Grandpa's picture of the noble horse was before her.

"No, I wasn't there that day, but I saw Traveler many times during those years, and even more often, after the war was over and General Lee was

president of Washington College, in Virginia. His favorite diversion, then, was riding this horse through the beautiful country about Lexington. Often I've seen him with one, and sometimes two, children up in front of him, Traveler very carefully stepping along, quite aware of his added riders. One day, when he was riding up a steep hill, accompanied by one of his daughters, who later told the story, they came upon a group of little children by the roadside, their hands and faces disgraced by grimy. In passing, General Lee teased them about their muddy looks, and they suddenly dashed off up the hill. Soon after, when the riders had rounded the hill, there were the same children, with their hair in order, their faces and hands washed, and clean aprons on. As General Lee and his daughter passed, they called out: 'We know you are General Lee. We have got your picture.'

"And some day," Grandpa continued, picking up his paper, which meant that the stories were over for this time, "I'll show you a book about General Lee, in which he says of Traveler, 'You must know what a comfort he is to me in my present retirement. He is well supplied with equipments. Two sets have been sent to him from England, and one from the ladies of Baltimore, and another made for him in Richmond; but I think his favorite is the American saddle from St. Louis.'"

## The Elephant's Party

The elephants gave a party, And invited the leather dog, The rabbit of Canton fannel, And the beautiful green-metal frog; The comical brown-satin monkey, The lamb that was woolly and fat, The curious calico turtle, And the furry, bobtailed cat. They voted the party enchanting, From the monkey down to the frog; They frisked, they frolicked, they gambled, And all went at merriest jog.

And what was the good-time secret? I'll tell if you haven't guessed; They all wore their company manners, Though in everyday garb they were dressed.

And so, in this nursery party Is a lesson worth many a dime: We should wear our company manners Whenever we'd have a good time. —Emma C. Dowd.

## Timothy Blinks and the Fir Tree

It was a warm summer evening and Timothy was resting, with his back against an old fir tree. He turned his head and stared up and up through the gently waving branches. "Must be awfully old," said Timothy; "it's so very tall and big."

"Yes," breathed the windy, deep voice of the fir tree, "as old as the forest."

Timothy smiled and stood up; the fir tree did not often take the trouble to talk to him. Most of the time it spent in brooding and murmuring to itself, and sometimes it sang when the wind roused it sufficiently.

"Climb up about half way," said the tree kindly, "and you'll find a very nice bough, covered with moss."

As quick as a squirrel, Timothy scrambled up, till he found the very bough—such a wide, comfortable bough, with a crook in it. The old fir tree chuckled and Timothy waited eagerly. He just knew there was a story coming!

"No," said the tree suddenly, as if in answer to his thoughts, "it's not going to be a story. I'm just going to talk to you and I might even sing if it gets windy enough."

"Once," whispered the sleepy voice. "I was smaller than you are. I had been dreaming under the earth and one day I poked my head out and, then, wasn't there a difference! Of course, it was nice underneath—all warm and dark—but up above was a great, shiny light, hot and wonderful. And this was the sun! There were noises, too, all golden and silver, and these were birds. There was so much to see that it needed a long time to take it all in. Near me were trees—big trees, little trees, and baby trees like me. One tall, slender one with a silver trunk laughed down at us one day and cried: 'Hurry up and help to make the forest!' Then the rabbits could jump over us, and the birds flew over and sang on the taller trees. That's why I wanted to be tall, so that birds would sing in my branches and little boys could climb me." Timothy smiled his thanks and curled up more tightly. The tree was silent for a while and a small wind rose and stirred in the branches.

"So," it went on, "we grew a little bit every year in the spring and summer, going to sleep in the winter and dreaming we were part of the forest. And we had races with each other. Now, though I am not the oldest, I am the tallest. I see farther than any of us. I see the first ray of sun in the morning and the last red gleam of it

in the evening. But we grew and grew and, as there were lots of us who had popped our heads through the earth at the same time, we helped to make the beautiful forest, where the sun filters through and dances on the moss and where the violets grow in moist, shady nooks and the wind flowers dance far below us.

"There's nothing much to tell," went on the fir tree, half to itself, "but it's all stored away, and sometimes I talk to the others and remember everything—the warm summer days and the early spring days, when the wind shakes us and wakes us from dreaming and tells us some of its adventures. I love them all, summer and winter, and the pattering rain that bathes us; then there's the moon." Timothy, smiling and half asleep, raised his eyes and waved to the silver moon, rocking in the still sky.

Then Knowly, the Owl, came sailing down, and lighted on Timothy's bough, and the fir tree said: "That's right; time for bed, and, by the way, you're the first child I've ever talked to." The wind was circling about them, the fir tree rustled and murmured, and Timothy, now cuddled down on Knowly's back, heard, as he drifted into slumber, a song with words something like this:

"Under the sun,  
Under the moon,  
Dreaming, I sway;  
Croon—croon!"

Timothy forgets the rest, but, if you want to hear the song of the fir tree, climb one on a windy day, and listen carefully; then perhaps you will hear.

## The Slits in the Bonnet

Most motor lorries that are driven by petrol engines have a number of slits on each side of the bonnet that covers the engine in front, says My Magazine, London. If we look carefully at a lorry bonnet, we shall notice that each slit has a small projecting shield running its whole length from top to bottom on the side nearest to the front of the lorry. The slits are to allow of the escape of the heated air from the engine. As the lorry moves along, cool air rushes into the bonnet through the front of the radiator; and, when it is warm, it passes through the slits, so that a constant stream of cool air is playing through the bonnet all the time.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

A POST-CARD TALK  
ON WATER COLOR

"Won't you give us a talk on water color?" said the Director to the Stranger. "You seem to have an affection for that branch of art."

The Stranger smiled. "Affection is halfway to knowledge," he said. "Yes, I like your word 'talk.' It's less frightening than 'lecture'; a talk can amble down bypaths; a lecture must keep to the highroad. I take it that the difference between a lecture and a talk is this—the matter of a lecture is derived mainly from books, the matter of a talk comes from personal knowledge. The talker releases the faucet, and the stream gushes out. I have long held that the proper way to write a book is to write it from title-page to colophon without opening another book. So with a talk. The matter should be so clear in the talker's mind that, in preparing his causerie, he can dispense with what anybody else has said on the subject. All he needs is a post card on which to jot down the heads of his remarks. I choose a post card, because the space for making notes is limited, and it can be held easily in the palm of the hand."

The Director booked his friend for a "Post-Card Talk on Water Color." As the Stranger walked home he reviewed his knowledge of the subject, saying to himself—"I'll arrange it all pat in my mind, and tonight I'll inscribe the heads of my causerie on a post card. Selah!"

Thus he reflected—water color, like angling, is a gentle art. The English love it, and they have been most faithful to the gentle art of water color. Nowhere has it been so highly esteemed as in England. For more than a century the exhibitions of the Old Water Colour Society have been the biannual attraction to a number of quiet, cultured people, many of whom belong to that class which has been described as "the rectory public." They have been brought up on English water colors; they adore these quiet transcripts of the countryside; they call them water color drawings, and they have an aversion, amounting sometimes to anger, for the modern form of the art known as water color painting. Over the tea table they have been known to sigh, to shake their well-attired and wise heads, and to say that the modern dashing belligerent onrush of color and contrast known as water color painting is an enemy of the suave and pacific art of water color drawing. They lament that the art of water color drawing, born and bred in England, traditionally English, has been seized upon by brilliant buccanniers and made universal.

Now, you perceive the Stranger has settled upon the two heads of his post-card synopsis—(1) Water Color Drawing, (2) Water Color Painting, one beginning in the Eighteenth Century with Paul Sandby, Alexander and John Cozens, etc., the other flashed upon the world by Turner in his latter years, and in modern times by Winslow Homer, Brabazon, Sargent, Dodge MacKnight, etc.

Although Englishmen have called water color drawing the traditional British art, it was, of course, practiced long ago. Almost all the great masters—Claude, Rembrandt, Durer, Rubens, etc.—have used water color for their sketches, have commanded body color and employed ingenious methods and tricks—transparent washes, one over the other, the sponge, the scratch, the bath, anything so long as the effect was obtained, practices in which Turner was supreme. Water color opens an avenue of freedom. Could the water colors of the great masters be exposed in a vast hall, the world would be astonished at the intimacy and freshness of the work done by those important personages when nobody was looking on.

Yet it was England that gave to the water color drawing its tender beauty, its unsophisticated familiarity and fostered it into a national art. "Girtin opened the gates and Turner entered in." But it began in England before Girtin's time; it began with the topographical drawing. In the early Eighteenth Century it became the fashion for the landed gentry to have pictures made of their country estates. In many cases a shaggy, beauty-loving drawing master was an appendage of the demesne like a farm bailiff or a master of the kennel.

When the artist had made a careful drawing of the castle or the dower-house, what more natural than that he should indicate the sky with a wash of blue, and the foreground with a wash of buff. Finding how attractive the drawing became with these flushes of color, gradually he began to use nature, instead of a gentleman's seat, as his main motive, and he soon realized what an important part the paper itself could be made to play. A single sweep of the brush, a blot, a splash, here and there, and a rough blue paper would assume the look of a sea, or a feathery sky. So the art of water color drawing began. It advanced under the skill of men of talent, like Paul Sandby; and under the inspiration of men of genius, like Alexander and John Cozens, de Wint, Cotman; on, on, till Girtin threw open the gates and Turner entered in.

Turner united in himself the two methods—the water color drawing and the water color painting—and he did them better than anybody else because he was a man of genius. Turner's later water color paintings have never been excelled; he showed the way, and all that has been done since may be said to date from him. With one exception—Winslow Homer.

America does not yet quite realize the greatness of Winslow Homer. His oils have the rare quality of independence; he derives from nobody. His two paintings of the sea at the Metropolitan Museum—"Cannon Rock"

and "Moonlight, Wood's Island Light"—cannot be matched anywhere in the world. And for vigor, force, and a fierce joy in the pomp and power of nature the series of water colors by Winslow Homer in the Brooklyn Museum stand alone. These are water color paintings. The temperament of Winslow Homer had nothing in common with the delicate and intimate art of English water color drawing. That is like a whisper by Masterlinck. Winslow Homer's water colors are akin to a heroic passage in Shakespeare.

In an adjoining room at the Brooklyn Museum is a magnificent series of water color paintings by John S. Sargent. These, too, stand alone. They are the recreations of a portrait painter, the expression of his genius in holiday mood—the things he wanted to do, and loved to do. And chiefly in private collections, gathered in by collectors who "know," struggled for, are the water color paintings by Dodge MacKnight, who will one day come into his kingdom in the public regard.

And in far-off England, in public galleries, and in the homes of connoisseurs who "know," as those in Boston who are collecting Dodge MacKnights "know," may be seen the water color paintings of Hercules Brabazon Brabazon. He was an old man when his friend John S. Sargent persuaded him to hold an exhibition. He demurred; he had never exhibited a picture throughout his long life; he was persuaded, the exhibition was held, and he at once stepped into the proud position of the first of English water color painters. He held it to the end. No one challenged it. A Brabazon water color stood out as the symbol of something extraordinarily fresh, vibrant, bright and subtle.

He stands as the type of the perfectly happy artist. A country gentleman, owner of a large estate in Sussex, he handed over the reins of his lands to his nephew, and gave himself up with glee to his two passions—water color painting and music. He painted for love. He never sold a picture, he never had a studio, he never had an easel; he held his painting board on his knee and rushed off a sketch with the new nature of each new day. Fame surprised him, bothered him a little; then he forgot all about it in the delight of a new allure of nature.

When he reached home the Stranger took a post card and made the following notes for his talk:

## WATER COLOR

Has always been practiced. England made it her own. Began with the water color drawing. Sandy, Cozens, de Wint, Cotman were masters of the gentle art.

Turner, a pioneer of the vigorous water color painting.

Winslow Homer, Sargent, Dodge MacKnight, Brabazon.

Note: America is becoming more interested in water color. Exhibition at the Daniel Gallery. Hayley Lever, the most promising.

—Q. R.

A CHICAGO WATER  
COLOR EXHIBIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The current exhibit of water colors and pastels, including the Rotary exhibition, at the Art Institute, is interesting because of a very few good examples of these media at their best. Among our contemporary painters there are relatively few doing really creative work in water color and very few even who begin to grasp the possibilities of which the medium is capable. A fine water color is therefore rare and much appreciated when it does appear.

John Carlson's three entries are among the best on view. He has such a fine sense of the use of water color and it suits him admirably as a means of expression. His "Old Mills" and "Forest Pool" are both beautiful in color and design.

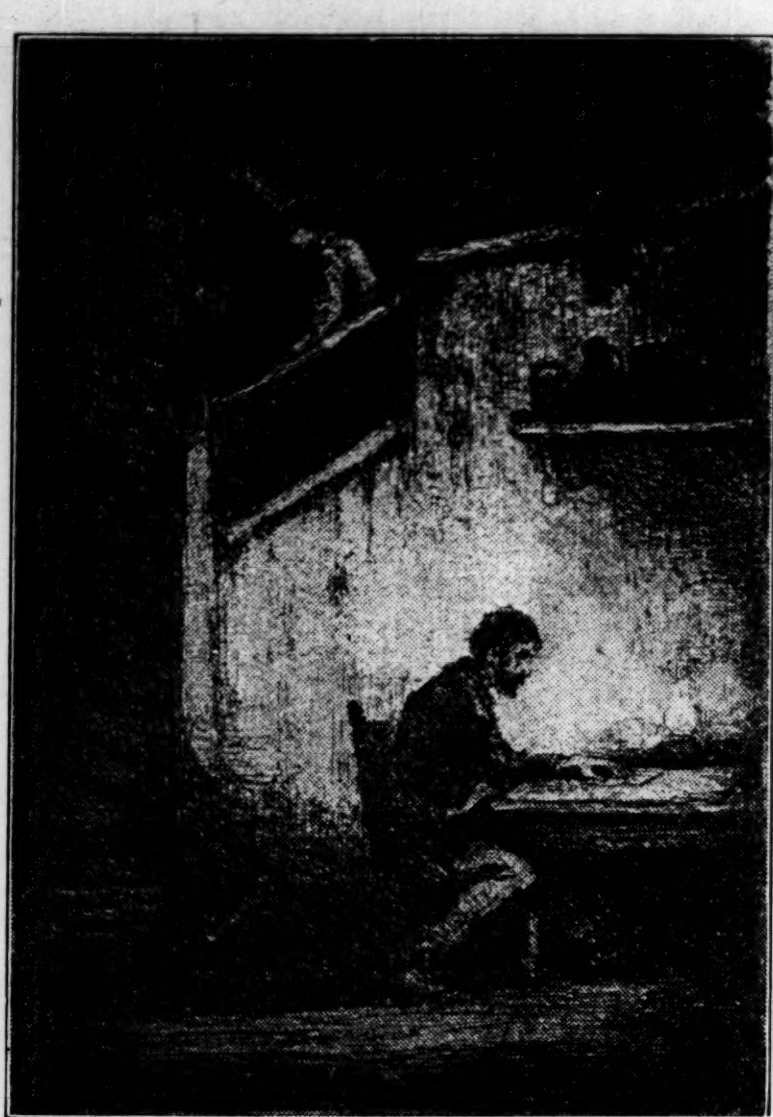
Ernest Roth shows "Drying Nets, Venice"; a very distinguished picture of a lovely old place in which windows, green blinds, and gondolas make exquisite patterns and take on beautiful colors. It is decidedly one of the things you leave with regret.

Alice Schille contributes a group of seven and as a group they constitute the most engaging pictures in the exhibition. Water color is her medium par excellence. She is endowed with much technical skill, a fluid brush, a brilliant palette, and she sees delightfully. The "Rag Market" is, perhaps, entitled to first place; the movement of the crowd, the excellent modeling of the many figures, and white most beautifully rendered, make of it an admirable thing. "Old Houses," "Mary and June," and the "Old Barn" are also deserving of special attention.

Edward Potthast sends but one picture, "Surf Bathing"; a characteristic composition of numerous bathers, in each one of which we have an effective accent in black. Walter Lunt Palmer is represented by "Veiled Sunlight," a snow scene done in the familiar Palmer manner.

Charles Gruppe's "Road to Noorwyk" as is usual with him is reminiscent of the best expressions of the modern Dutch painter.

Birger Sandelin's "Colorado Landscape" and "Breakers" are both vigorous in conception and technique and gratifying because of their broad, personal, modern handling. Other contributions of interest are Edgar Forkner's "Old Sailing Boat," Martha Baxter's "Spanish Roof Tops," Jessie Botke's two decorative designs in tempera, of which the one with the white peacocks is unusually lovely, and Charles Warren Eaton's two pastels: "September Evening" in characteristic mood, showing pine trees against the setting sun, is perhaps the most pleasing.



Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop

"The Rent Bill," etching by Eugene Higgins

THE ETCHINGS OF  
EUGENE HIGGINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, MASS.—There is, it must be confessed, a distinct relief in coming upon the work of an artist who is apparently quite indifferent to the commonly accepted mechanics and academics of picture making—be it in the medium of pencil, paint or the inked copper plate. One so tired of what may be termed the studio cant of art—the endless reiteration of glibly applied technical terminology, which with the effectiveness of the ancient Japanese war mask frightens off the faint-hearted layman from any honest enjoyment of most art but which has its only legitimate place in the art school. And, in turn, one tires of work that brings these phrases to mind because of its obvious intention to live up—or down—to them all.

So then, there is in the etchings of Eugene Higgins the refreshment of being spared all intended artifices. One is conscious only of the thought of the whole—not the anecdotal or descriptive thought, but rather that concentrated accumulation of motive and associated suggestion, rich in imagination and sentiment, which should always be, but which rarely is, the backbone and raison d'être of every picture.

A visitor at the current Higgins exhibition at Goodspeed's Book Shop, in Boston, coming upon an unlabeled sketch of a fisher folk bearing a tragic burden up from the water, exclaimed: "That could well be 'The Fishers to the Sea.'" And that is exactly what it is," replied the sales man. The incident is illustrative of the artist's peculiar power. For the little sketch was far from descriptive—only a hasty impression of a few figures—yet the drawing became so imbued with the maker's thought that it gave out instantly, to the observer, the exact theme.

It is generally the darker side of life, the sorrow and failure, of shadowed streets and purlieus, that attract Mr. Higgins—solitary figures slumping on dark, worn stairways and emerging from beneath dark seeping bridges as inert silhouettes against the lights of the city; or again, little story-telling incidents of everyday life, such as "The Rent Bill." The drawing is often indifferent, the handling is never facile, yet in nearly every print is that quality of art that is above mere skill.

CLEVELAND'S BIT  
IN CRAFTSMANSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—It is certainly far from any impression of indifference to the cause of future American educational development that one obtains by visiting the Cleveland School of Art these early spring days.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently spent a morning at the school which has labored so industriously for the advancement of art in Cleveland. The visitor's primary object was to listen to Dean Henry Turner Bailey speak of his new work in the city of Cleveland.

In recalling the visit, it became apparent, however, that no matter how much one might appreciate the enthusiasm which Mr. Bailey has undoubtedly brought to the school, and to Cleveland, the many years of labor which Miss George Leighton Norton, the director, and her able corps of assistants had already performed, constitutes the foundation upon which Dean Bailey is now so happily building.

Mr. Bailey has come somewhat recently from the State Board of Education in Massachusetts and the editorship of an arts publication to devote himself to arousing public thought in Cleveland to the importance of beauty

as well as mere material production.

To this end he is not only lecturing daily at the Cleveland School of Art and periodically delivering a course of lectures at the Museum of Art, talking to all sorts of clubs, but is particularly engaged in delivering a series of weekly lectures to local artisans and manufacturers on the practical use of art in everyday life.

Mr. Bailey is a protagonist of the protagonists.

"Art," he said to the interviewer, "is like religion. It is what you live, and if you don't live it, you haven't got it. You must practice your art or admit you haven't any to practice. I feel as though I wanted to quote Emerson's lecture on art to all with whom I talk, for you remember he says, 'Beauty must come back to the useful art and the distinction between the fine and useful arts be forgotten,' but this beauty, the essayist says, 'will not come at the call of the legislature, nor will it repeat in England or America its history in Greece. It will come always unannounced, and spring up between the feet of brave and earnest men.'"

This is exactly what Mr. Bailey is constantly telling his Cleveland audiences. He explains to them how Germany changed three trade routes by speeding up her art schools.

"She took the toy trade from Switzerland, the artificial flower trade from France, and artistic color printing and designing from England by commandeering the art schools to adapt themselves at once to these purposes. America has profited by importing designers from Europe," he says.

"The school of the toy trade from Switzerland, the artificial flower trade from France, and artistic color printing and designing from England by commandeering the art schools to adapt themselves at once to these purposes. America has profited by importing designers from Europe," he says.

One of the practical things that Mr. Bailey has already started is a revision of the souvenir postal card production. A group of artists from the Cleveland Society of Artists has already gone to work to paint a series of the city's most attractive views—sketches and water-color drawings of lake front, park and boulevard. A jury of experts is to select a dozen of the most beautiful views and local lithographers are to be asked to reproduce them. Cleveland views by the Cleveland craftsmen is the idea Mr. Bailey is putting forward. "If our artists are not practical," he says, "there is no use of our having it, and we are going to find out whether we have any art in the city or simply are content to talk about it."

Another project which Mr. Bailey has under way is the formation of a fund which worthy students of art can draw from for the purpose of continuing their work at the Cleveland School of Art, the amount to be paid back into the fund for the use of others from the wages earned by the student after he has finished his education.

By cooperation with Superintendent Spaulding of the public schools, Mr. Bailey has also arranged that high school students may spend a portion of their time at the art school and this time be applied to their general course of education in the public school.

There is no doubt that the new dean of the art school is awakening a new interest in the practical value of art education in this city. Students of the school are being taught that there is a way of serving their country by preparing themselves for higher service after the war. He is also laying the foundation for a wider appreciation of beauty in this great community than has hitherto existed.

## CANADIAN APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Capt. Kenneth Keith Forbes, a Canadian artist, son of John Forbes, artist of this city, has been commissioned by Lord Beaverbrook to paint a series of official war pictures at the front.

NEW RENAISSANCE  
OF PRACTICAL ARTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Metropolitan Museum's formal tribute to the memory of J. Pierpont Morgan—in the form of a special resolution prepared by a committee of the trustees under the chairmanship of the Hon. Elihu Root, and to which is attached a classified enumeration of the collections, including more than 3000 objects, presented to the institution by the Morgans, father and son—could never have been offered with more significant timeliness than at the present moment. The fact that it coincides with the impending opening of the new "Morgan wing," in which these gifts are to be permanently installed, is relatively unimportant. The great thing is that the whole trend of art activities in America today demonstrates impressively that in the 43 years of his life during which Mr. Morgan sought to give his support of the museum a practical turn for the helping of industrial workers rather than for the mummified storing of paintings and sculptures, he builded better even than he knew. It is significant that in the enumeration of his gifts, the paintings of all schools number scarcely 50; while the collections of ancient, medieval and Renaissance art in glass, metals, enamels, textiles, wood and stone fill many wonderful catalogue pages, in which but one item is the famous Gothic section of the Hoentschel collection, given by the present Mr. Morgan in 1916.

Constantly, during several years past, The Christian Science Monitor's New York correspondence, chronicling current art exhibitions and events, has made allusion to the growing influence of the various museums upon practical industrial design and craftsmanship, both in the technical schools and in commercial production. Here is a general summary, necessarily incomplete, of the art events other than conventional picture shows grouped in the first half of the current month of May:

At the Grand Central Palace, the Sixth National Textile Exposition, whose displays, together with the many rendezvous of the visiting manufacturers at the Metropolitan and Natural History museums, have emphasized the close affiliations between the manufacturer, the trade press and the art-educational institutions.

At the Metropolitan Museum: (1) The opening of three new galleries, containing important additions to the Near Eastern collections of the decorative arts department, conspicuous among which is a two-storied and domed interior of a room in the Indian Temple of Vadi Parasnath at Pattach, a marvelous mass of intricate teakwood carving and grill-work; (2) an unprecedented display of ecclesiastical vestments—copes, miters, dalmatics, chasubles, stoles, maniples, and embroidered panels, many of them dating from those early Gothic days when stained-glass windows were in their glory, and the prismatic radiance from a thousand jeweled casements fell upon bishops, priests and deacons garbed in these same priceless fabrics as they performed their churchly functions—on the second floor of Wing H, adjoining the Textile Study Room; and (3) in adjoining galleries on the same floor, the chronological rearrangement of the comprehensive English and American furniture collections, showing that as a general rule the furniture—Chippendale, Adam, Heppelwhite, Sheraton, and finally Duncan Phyfe—used in this country during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, followed so closely the contemporary styles and types of English furniture that pieces of native provenance may be set side by side with English work, without any lack of harmony, but rather advantageously, as the slight variations facilitate the study of the effects of different social or utilitarian requirements upon the development of the styles. (4) Finally, not to be lost sight of, in Gallery A 22, the loan exhibition of some representative pieces of American silver from R. T. Haines Halsey's famed collection, which, in conjunction with that lent by Judge A. T. Clearwater, makes an assemblage of early American plate unrivaled in the country.

At the American Museum of Natural History, where mural pictures and collection displays with special reference to textile and costume design are always in evidence, a vast built-out Florida cypress swamp landscape, with a foreground area of 275 square feet and a background, painted by Hobart Nichols, measuring 475 square feet, is a new and astonishing installation. It was designed and its construction expertly directed by Mary Cynthia Dickerson of the museum's department of herpetology; the specific object being the "environment" presentation of a complete Florida reptile group of about 150 specimens. The alligators, turtles, serpents, frogs, chameleons, rattlesnakes, herons, flamingoes, cardinals and mocking birds disport themselves in and about a fairylike, palm-fringed lagoon, embowered in cypresses draped with Spanish moss, intertwined with the hanging vines of Tillandsia, with orchids and red lilies burning like embers in the verdurous shade. In quite another department, in the Forestry Hall on the ground floor, the museum shows attractively the applied art work of high-school pupils—embroidery, batik, pottery, decorated boxes, panels, candlesticks and the like. The Brooklyn Museum jointly exhibits similar student work. Later, these things will be shown in competition for prizes at the Art Alliance, 10 East Forty-seventh Street. At the Art Alliance also are the mural decorations by students of the Art

Institute of Chicago, which were brought to New York by the School Art League to stimulate work in this line among the high schools here, and which subsequently will go to the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place.

The Architectural League, consistently with its insistence upon the patriotic duty of our architects and decorators to encourage our factory craftsmen and demand American fabrics for American homes, is showing in its rooms at the Fine Arts building (lately hung and furnished after the manner of a stately hall in some age-mellowed Italian palace) examples of the most artistic silks, velvets, brocades and tapestries produced by leading textile manufacturers in the United States, many of them fresh from the looms and not yet placed on the market. These are the grade of native textiles that many retail dealers are only too successful in selling as importations from Europe. The series of talks by William Laurel Harris on the notable developments in machine-made American fabrics are followed by general discussion along the same line.

The Avery architectural library of Columbia University has a notable graphic and pictorial exhibition of the work of McKim, Mead & White architects, including among the various types of buildings, the Metropolitan Museum of Art (with stone-piles representing the sometime-to-be-placed statuary on the Fifth Avenue facade), the Students' Building at Vassar College, Princeton and Harvard clubs, St. Bartholomew's medieval-looking church, the Pennsylvania Railroad station, and a model of the Morgan library adjoining the historic residential mansion on Madison Avenue.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY  
WATER COLOR SHOW

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—Although the number of works in the present exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors is smaller than usual, there is no falling off in the quality of the collection and there is no change in its general character. It is still a show which represents effectively the best achievement of the modern British water color school, and which by its variety of interest and well-sustained strength makes serious appeal for consideration. Among the artists who contribute are many of distinguished capacity who are carrying on brilliantly the finer traditions of the art and their work can be sincerely welcomed for its excellence both of intention and attainment. That there is as well an appreciable amount of uninspired effort can be frankly admitted—not all the members of the society can be ranked as masters—but even among these lesser things there are few which can be dismissed as incompetent; the standard of executive accomplishment is well maintained, and what deficiency there may be is in thought rather than craftsmanship.

It is partly this that makes the exhibition of the society so instructive. Naturally the work most deserving of attention is that in which the idea expressed is as convincing as the technical method employed by the artist, but many of the less inspired performances are well worth studying, because they show a real command over devices of execution. There is always an interest in the skillful practice of any art, and the student with ideas can often learn something useful about the way in which they should be put into shape from the productions of men who are neither particularly original nor specially intelligent but yet are undeniably clever in handling their materials.

But, of course, the real strength of the show comes from the considerable proportion of finely inspired work, which is included in it. For example, "The Unknown Land," by Mr. Albert Goodwin, with its charm of sentiment, its beauty of color, and its distinction of style; the largely felt and nobly designed landscape, "Cynwyd, North Wales," by Mr. Hughes Stanton, and the even more impressive "Looking toward Barmouth from Brithdir" by the same artist; and the delightful fantasy, "Dance of the Reapers," by Mr. Anning Bell, a painter with a singularly fertile imagination and a decorator of exceptional originality, are all achievements of the highest importance which give a distinct character to the collection.

Of great value, too, are the exquisite flower studies by Mr. Francis James, and the attractive Venetian color notes by Mr. Moffat Lindner; and there is an amusing composition, "Kensington, 1820," by Mr. Byam Shaw, which is, in manner of treatment, quaintly reminiscent of the colored engravings of the period. The best of Sir E. A. Waterlow's contributions is the snow subject, "The Schillthorn in Winter," and of Mr. James Paterson's church interior, "St. Mary's Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk," an architectural study drawn with commendable decision and painted with much broad significance of brushwork; and the sketch, "Boddington; the Last Rays," by Mr. Robert Little, is notable as a masterly interpretation of nature. Mr. Russell Flint's characteristic qualities of observation and expression are brilliantly displayed in his figure subjects, "A West Highland Picnic," "Summer Ripples," and "Yellowcap," and in his decorative designs, "Phrynosoma," and "A Slave," and "The Yellow Scarf." In all of which he maintains fully the high standard of practice that he has accustomed us to expect from him, and he shows also a landscape, "The Gareloch from Shandon; Winter," which is admirable in its vigorous treatment. There are other works from Mr. Oliver Hall, Mr. R. W. Allan, Mr. Larmorna Birch, and Mr. Murray Smith, which can be highly praised.

CAMOUFLAGE AND  
TARGET DESIGNATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Abbott H. Thayer, the distinguished painter-academician, and author of the elaborately illustrated work on "Concealing Coloration in the Animal Kingdom," which is the original textbook of our modern military and naval war camouflage, has arranged in conjunction with his son Gerald Thayer, a most ingenious and fascinating exhibition occupying a large part of the main gallery at Knickerbocker's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-Sixth Street. Several of the larger paintings in oil or in water colors show mountain scenes, winter landscapes, wood interiors, or marshy horizons against wide sky, amongst which are many birds and small animals—ducks, pheasants, owls, jays, martlets, spoonbills, rabbits, etc. Yet these live creatures, some of them of conspicuous size and all completely exposed to view, are absolutely indistinguishable to the unaided eye, because their feathers, fur and skin have precisely the same coloring and mottled surface as the foliage, branches, rocks or gravel where they make their habitat.

To demonstrate how literally this is the fact, Mr. Thayer has made a large mountain scene, which at a little distance looks like an ordinary painting, entirely with the feathers of the Himalayan monal pheasant, fixed upon the canvas in place of pigments. He also has an oil painting of the same scene, with the pheasant represented in its true colors, only it cannot be readily found until a blank, movable stencil, with the bird's silhouette cut out, is placed over the painting—then the pheasant stands forth vividly. More obvious, and at the same time delicately beautiful, is the picture of the roseate spoonbills in the marshes against a flushed sky of dawn or evening—the times when these birds come to drink.

The exhibition of "Designation Target" pictures, at the Arden Galleries, 599 Fifth Avenue, illustrates one of the most recent developments in the field of military training, and which has engaged the services of some of our best artists, such as Bolton Jones, Harry Hoffman, Cecilia Beaux, Colin Campbell Cooper, George Elmer Browne and Ernest Albert. These pictorial adjuncts to accurate range-finding are typical landscape prospects, preferably French, compiled from actual photographs, but with the essential features of the terrain, such as woods, streams, roads, bridges, fortifications, rocks and village settlements, sharply accentuated. All this is carefully adjusted to the distance scale of vision so as to effect an economy in time and labor in training gunners at the artillery camps.

TWO IMPORTANT  
JAPANESE SALES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—Two very important art sales recently took place in Tokyo. One was of Viscount Inaba, an old family long known for the possession of rare works of art, and the other was of Takahashi-Yoshio, a famous connoisseur and student of cha-no-yu art. Each sale realized nearly 500,000 yen.

Among a number of important paintings included in Viscount Inaba's sale, mention should be made of a simple portrait of Daruma, the founder of the Zen sect of Buddhism, by Tokko-Zenji. It was a black monochrome drawing in a form of kakemono (hanging picture). It fetched an enormous price of 16,800 yen.

Viscount Inaba's sale also included a number of cha-no-yu utensils: tea bowls, caddies, chasai (spoons for pulverized tea), water jars, incense cases and burners, etc. The finest among them—perhaps the finest of its kind in Japan—was a ten-moku tea bowl, "Yohen Ten-moku Chawan," a "meibutsu" (a celebrated piece). This pottery bowl fetched an enormous sum of 167,000 yen (about \$32,500), but, as one of the connoisseurs remarked, it was so exquisitely beautiful that no price, however big, can be said to be too high for it. Some years ago a German collector had offered, though in vain, 100,000 yen for a similar chawan at the Takokuji, a time-honored Buddhist temple in Kyoto very intimately associated with cha-no-yu.

The one in Viscount Inaba's sale was superior to that. There were in the inside of the bowl many curious marks, apparently accidental, in the glaze of dark green-purplish hue of profound depth. There was not a touch of pretentious color, not a whit of artificiality. Happily, it was without a metal edge, so common to a ten-moku bowl. The outside, smooth to the touch, was in that iridescent dark blue where green and purple melt into a deep black—the glaze suggesting the color of the wings of an insect called "tamamushi," which our artists in olden times delighted in using for decoration of precious objects. The glaze stopped at a short distance from the bottom, where the lustrous dark pottery, with a texture of a silk crepe, remained exposed. It was indeed a rare work of art.

In Takahashi's sale a simple drawing of "Kwanon," the Goddess of Mercy, by Mokuan, realized 31,000 yen. A two-paneled gold screen, with a painting of chrysanthemum on the front side and crimson maple leaves on the back, by Ogata-Korin, fetched 20,000 yen. The high prices paid for these tea accessories are almost incomprehensible to those who are not familiar with the cha-no-yu cult, which has exerted an extraordinary influence upon Japanese art.



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Significance of True Being

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO BE conscious of true being is to be clothed with a high sense of responsibility, and to be equipped for noble achievement. Moreover it is the open sesame to dominion over sin, sickness, poverty and discord. The claim to dominion is a large one, but it is justified by a study of Christian Science. The question is how this claim can be sustained.

"Human thought," as Mrs. Eddy tells us on page 126 of the Christian Science textbook, *Science and Health*, "never projected the least portion of true being." Consequently it must be a spiritual unfoldment, its perception coming to men as the result of an honest search for Truth and Love. The problem of being is every man's problem. Those who ignore it are content to place the emphasis of life on the material, and consequently to harbor concepts that hide the truth that gives freedom from the bondage of evil. Those who are desirous of solving the problem may do so, if they bear in mind that Christian Science is, today, the most potent protest against materialism and animalism that the world has known. In this respect this Science is consistent with Scripture and strictly in harmony with the teachings of Christ Jesus. Being, indeed, had no meaning to him apart from God as the only Life—a truth epigrammatically expressed by the Apostle Paul in his Mars Hill declaration that in God "we live, and move, and have our being." Therefore the necessity exists for every man to know God, and put that knowledge to practical use.

The world is indebted to Mrs. Eddy for elucidating this truth so as to make it serviceable in every relation of life. Scholastic theology has applied the Pauline declaration to religious life only: it has never connected it with those "works" which Christ Jesus performed as evidence of the signs following those that believed. The

destruction of sickness, disease, want and woe has not formed any part of the curriculum of the church. But humanity is awakening to a higher interpretation of the Gospel message. The significance of the reign and rule of God, infinite good, in human affairs, as evidenced in a growing illumination of spiritual sense, is being recognized.

The advent of Christian Science has brought light, and its revolutionary nature, when placed in juxtaposition with the gross materialism of the time, is being justified by its beneficent results.

How are these results obtained? They follow naturally on a right scientific conception of God and man. Christian Science is spiritual knowledge or understanding, and, when practiced, it has what, to human sense, is the very remarkable effect of proving the impotency and illusory nature of all that is material. But what does it substitute for materiality? This is explained in one sentence in *Science and Health* (p. 120): "Science reverses the false testimony of the physical senses, and by this reversal mortals arrive at the fundamental facts of being." One fundamental fact of being is that man is always at one with God and that his individuality is in God. Man therefore is the expression of the divine, infinite Life, and is not the sick and sinning mortal which counterfeits reality. Does anyone suppose that there is any real being in the material personality which presents all the phenomena of sin, suffering, and death? To put the question in this way, thought may be uplifted from the false claims of matter to the truth of being.

The consciousness of real being as at-one-ment with God is the divine remedy for the sorrows of mankind. Human theories persist in making a place for matter, and crediting matter

with life and power. That accounts, of course, for sin and its effects. The belief in matter being a falsity, matter cannot possibly be or exist. All the existence or reality that it seems to have comes from a darkened or perverted mental vision; therefore it is pure negation. The beginner in the study of Christian Science is generally very loath to receive this until his spiritual sense is awakened by some tangible proof. He is hampered usually by a belief of matter as substance, but as he learns that the only substance is Spirit, he enters upon the path that leads to a realization of being in God, infinite Mind.

There is strength, comfort and encouragement in the fact that the truth of being is ever being revealed to mankind, and is unfailing in its help to suffering mortals. Because all men have one Father, God, all may look to Him and never look in vain. Every man who has once realized, even in a small measure, that God is the only Life is conscious that he can work for Him and his fellow men. The fiery darts of the enemy may assail him; he may still have to carry on a vigorous warfare with the flesh; he may at times be discouraged by his failures to live up to his new standard of life, but all the time he should remember that he knows man's true being is in God. He is therefore assured that he is winning his way out of the coldness and bondage of mortal sense into the sunlight and freedom of divine Principle. And because he is thus battling for a purification of human sense, he is helping in the world's conflict with wickedness.

The consciousness of true being will never permit a man to sit with folded hands while the dragon of animality and hate is running rampant over the earth. Therefore every student of Christian Science, wielding the sword of the Spirit, relying wholly on Principle, will take his part in conquering matter and error. "The Christian Scientist voices the harmonious and eternal, and nothing else. He lays his whole weight of thought, tongue, and pen in the divine scale of being—for health and holiness." (Mrs. Eddy in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," p. 146.)

## Hope in Work

There is always hope in a man that actually works. In idleness alone is there perpetual despair. —Caryle.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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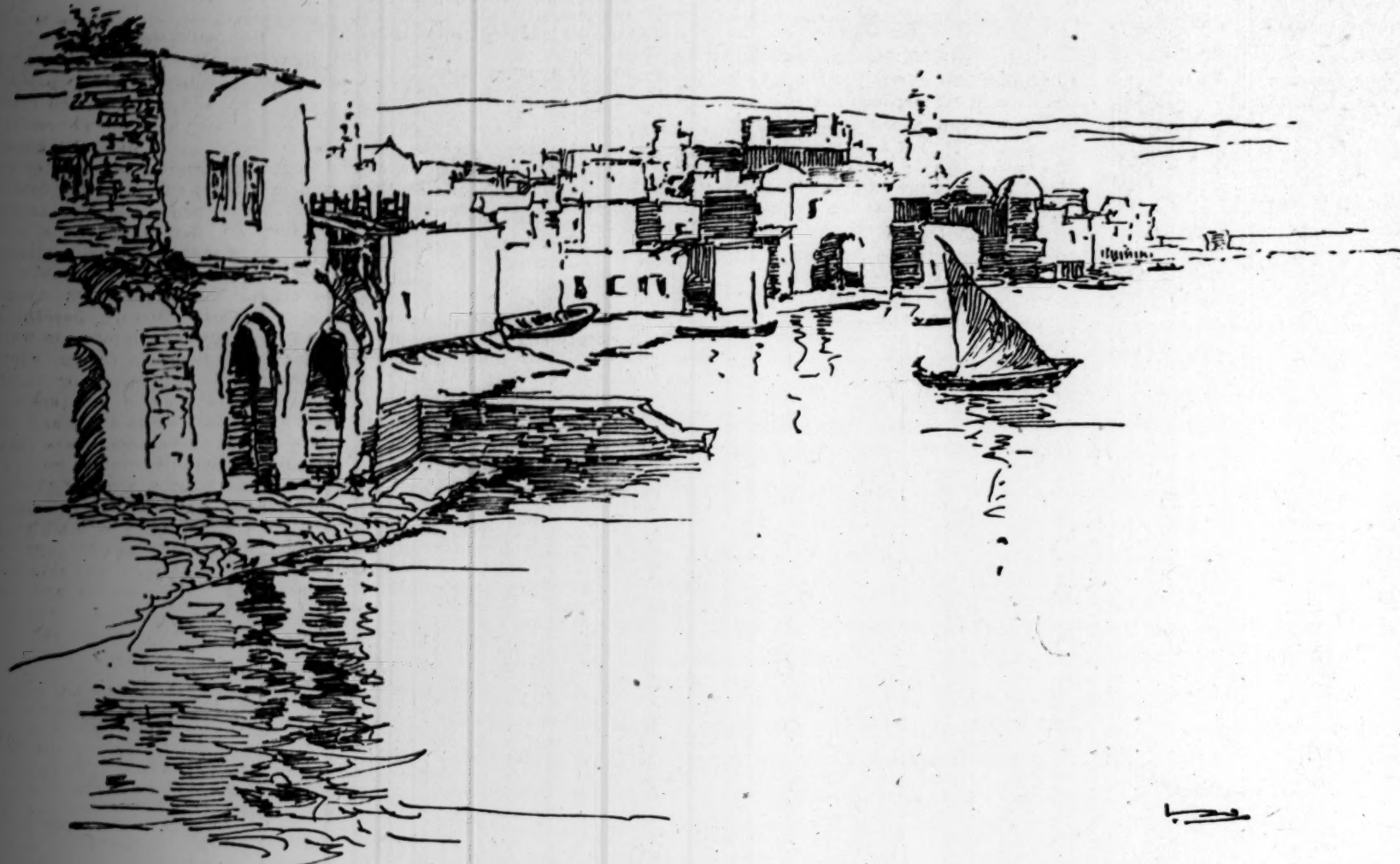
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Tiberias, on the Sea of Galilee

In his book "A Winter Pilgrimage," Mr. Rider Haggard gives an interesting description of his experiences on an expedition on the Sea of Galilee, from the neighborhood of the town of Tiberias to the mouth of the Jordan.

"When all were aboard we began

our journey, heading for the mouth of the Jordan, which, at a guess, lies eight or nine miles away. As there was no wind that would serve us, furling the sail, we depended on our oars. The voyage was lonesome, for on all that great expanse of sea, once the home of fleets, I could see no other

craft. . . . We came at last to where the muddy waters of the Jordan run with much turbulence into the lake, bringing down much debris and raising large back-curling waves. "For a little while we sailed up the river, studying the black camel-hair tents of the Bedouin encampment

upon its banks, and the Arabs, men, women and children, who loitered around them. Then we put about and rowed through perfectly calm water past the stony desolate site that now goes by the name of Tel Hum, where it is believed the ancient city stood. At any rate here was an ancient city, though whether this was Capernaum or Bethsaida is a matter of dispute.

"My own theory, which I suggest with all humility, is that both Bethsaida by its side and Chorazin above, may in practice have been suburbs of the main town of Capernaum. At least it is certain that in old days all this country, now an utter waste, was very densely populated and it must have been difficult to know exactly where one city ended and the next began."

Mr. Rider Haggard also describes the return of the party.

"The evening was now lovely, and the sea calm as glass. Beautiful also were the reed-fringed banks among which hid waterfowl, and, still more beautiful, a great green and gold halcyon that sat on the bending bough of an oleander, and at our approach fled away like a flash of colored light."

## Jake Baggs

Everybody likes Jake, He drives stage down Baptist Four Corners way. And he'll deliver goods free gratis for nothin' for a friend. From a bunnet-box to a rake, And he never makes a mistake, He knows all about folks, More'n most folks knows about themselves. But he ain't a-tellin' all he knows, Not by a long sight. He's a great hand for jokes, Even if they're on himself. He had a altercation, 't'other day About a fare that was owing. And the man wouldn't pay— That's the way some folks is made— And Jake lost out. He grinned when he told me, and says he, Slappin' his knee. "It's with seventy-five cents to me Jest to know what I think about that feller." I thought myself it was cheap at the price.

—Madeline Yale Wynne.

## A Wagner Chorus of Sea Birds

The island of Tyree, in the Hebrides, is so flat, that a considerable tract of country in the middle is said to be below sea-level. "There is not a single tree, not a hill worth mentioning, and as we looked straight out into the open glory of the July sunset it seemed somehow to belong to us in some special manner, so isolated did we feel on this little sheltered sand-bank in the wide Atlantic Ocean." A. Goodrich-Freer writes in "Outer Isles," and he goes on to speak of some of the things which contribute to the charm of the island.

"Elsewhere, when the sun has set, 'at one stride comes the dark,' but here, in these low-lying islands, the darkness hardly comes at all. . . . And again, when the change came at dawn, and color, rather than light, returned to the sky, we were awakened by a rush of wings, and strange sounds overhead, as the sea-birds flew over the island from their home on the western side to seek food in the more sheltered waters, between the island and the mainland. "Later we came to know that home of theirs, a precipitous cliff, not above three hundred feet high perhaps, but absolutely perpendicular, where, on almost imperceptible ledges, the sea fowl dwell in thousands. Long before we came in sight we heard their voices in the cliffs of Ceann a Mhara, which for convenience I spell—phonetically—Kenevara; and though we have since seen even more wonderful sights of the kind, none has

seemed more impressive than those bare cliffs fronting the ocean, a world of feathered life with all the freedom and independence which is its birth-right."

In the nesting season the cliffs are an extraordinary spectacle. "Wandering over the hill, one becomes aware of a sound only to be compared to a Wagner chorus, the Valkyrie, 'perhaps, performed on a thousand stringed instruments, and ever growing louder and louder. Suddenly the hill is cleft by a narrow ravine, and two absolutely perpendicular cliffs confronting each other, are separated by an inlet of the sea, but a few feet wide, where, on a sunny day, the seals bask on the sheltered rocks below. At the head of the gully is a deep cave entered only with considerable difficulty, and where hundreds of blue doves have their home in the rocks. The cliffs themselves from crown to base are white with hundreds of young sea-birds sitting, as it seems, in tight-packed rows on incredibly narrow ledges, and all screaming for food, while the old birds fly in and out in snowy clouds, bringing choice morsels for their exacting broods.

"At first one's sense seems almost dulled by the weird and monotonous orchestra, the sounds rising and falling as the creatures pause to devour their food, and varied only by occasional shrieks of expectation as the parents come in sight. Then by degrees one gains sufficient detachment

to be able to take in the wonderful outline and coloring of the strange picture, the brilliant blue of a sky and sea which roll away and away without interruption to a New World—the deep gray of the towering cliffs, the irregular gleaming rows of white sea-birds, stationary in mass but in detail ever moving, ever stretching forth impatient golden beaks, and straining on long rows of tenacious golden feet. Above and beneath and about them, great hanging beds of pink sea-thrift, brilliant bluebells, pink and yellow vetch, crimson clover, and geranium, waving ferns and grasses, brilliant and prolific as such things are, only in places absolutely inaccessible except to the kindly hand of Nature. And then, from time to time, comes the swooping of strong wings overhead, the sudden descent of the great motherbirds—gull or kittiwake or gullmot."

"No one is such a lover of home as the Highlander. . . . The following description of the bird-haunted cliffs of Kenevara is quoted from an essay written by a pupil in one of the schools of the district. . . . Even when writing a foreign language, as of course English is to the Gaelic-speaking Highlander, the fashion of speech is always Celtic, almost like Hebrew in its tendency to metaphor and mysticism.

"The bellowing ocean, dragging down the beach the eternally rattling pebbles, and leaving inland and far up the shore the stranded produce

of the everlasting sea-clad rocks, retreats back to its nethermost murmuring caverns. What a wonderful sight!

"Should you stand on the top of the cliffs and shout out at the pitch of your voice, lo! with mournful sound like the voice of a vast congregation solemnly answers the sea, mingling its thundering roar with your feeble voice that is instantly drowned thereby. Some of the caves go in far beneath the cliffs, and though you cannot see their inner recesses you can hear the continuous murmur. The wild sea-birds scream through the dark colonnades and steep corridors, breaking the . . . silence, and giving tongue to the sea-defying rocks. The multitudinous echoes of these birds awake and die in the distance over the watery floor, and beneath the reverberant tops of the hillock. Few are the sights more glorious to behold than this hill on a summer afternoon, resting in silence under the bluest of heavens, when twinkling vapor arises, and sky, water and cliffs seem all to smile joyfully under the illuminating rays of the sun."

## To Make a Prairie

To make a prairie it takes a clover and one bee.— One clover, and a bee. And revery. The revery alone will do If bees are few. —Emily Dickinson.

## A Child's Laughter

All the bells of heaven may ring, All the birds of heaven may sing, All the wells on earth may spring, All the winds on earth may bring. All sweet sounds together, Sweeter far than all things heard, Hand of harper, tone of bird, Sound of woods at sundown stirred, Well-worn water's winsome word, Wind in warm sun weather.

One thing yet there is, that none Hearing ere its chime be done Knows not well the sweetest one Heard of man beneath the sun. . . . Soft and strong and loud and light, Very sound of very light Heard from morning's rosiest height, When . . . delight Pills a child's clear laughter.

Golden bells of welcome rolled Never forth such notes, nor told Hours so blithe in tones so bold, As the radiant mouth of gold. Here that rings forth heaven. If the golden-crested wren Were a nightingale—why, then, Something seen and heard of men Might be half as sweet as when Laughs a child of seven. —Swinburne.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MAY 20, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### Thor's Hammer

It is difficult, and it is equally thankless, to attempt to appraise right doing. At the same time it is doubtful if any bigger determination has been taken, during the course of the war, than that of Mr. Wilson to permit the brigading of the troops of the United States with those of France and England. Nor, indeed, could a larger concept of what the whole war means have been illustrated more fully than in the offer of General Pershing, whilst the recent German avalanche was threatening the Channel ports and Paris, to place his men at the disposal of General Foch, to be used in whatever way the commander-in-chief thought most effective in the war. If any person outside the United States is inclined to question this, let him ask himself what he would have thought if it had been proposed that the troops of his nation should be broken up, and distributed amongst those of other nations. Immense as the sacrifice must have been to Mr. Wilson, it must have been even greater to General Pershing. But there is one thing of which both Mr. Wilson and General Pershing may rest assured, and that is that there is immense truth in the famous saying of the Hebrew wise man, "Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days."

Already, in every message which comes from the front, there is evidence of the fruit of Mr. Wilson's decision. From behind the British lines, where the American troops are now arriving in thousands, comes, perhaps, the earliest indication of the immense satisfaction which the presence of General Pershing's regiments is giving to their allies. Anybody who knows anything at all of the United Kingdom must always have known that there was nothing that the British ever desired more than that, if a new war came, their men should stand shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of the United States. Those who remember the quick response on the day when it was known that Captain Fortescue had steered his ship between those of Admiral Dewey and Admiral Diederich, in Manila Bay, must remember how ready and willing the whole nation was to stand by President McKinley and the people of the United States on that occasion. Probably the United Kingdom would have embarked on a war then, as the ally of the United States, without a moment's hesitation or a solitary regret. But Germany was not then ready to take the responsibility she ultimately took when, on hearing that the historical conference in Potsdam had decided for war, Prince Lichnowsky demanded whether the action of Downing Street had been calculated, and received from Herr von Jagow, the reply that Russia was unprepared, and that therefore, so far as England was concerned, Germany "must simply risk it."

Germany did risk it, with the result that the British fleet, under Admiral Jellicoe, steered into the gap between the German fleet and the French fleet, in 1914, as Captain Fortescue had steered into the gap between the German fleet and the fleet of the United States, sixteen years before. And then, after a time, the United States made its decision. Mr. Wilson, in a famous pronouncement, declared that the world must be made safe for democracy. The destroyer fleet, under Admiral Sims, steamed across the Atlantic, to be followed by some of the battleships of the Grand Fleet. Then came the passage of the transports. And now, day by day, the increasing fleet of transports is bearing an ever-increasing number of men to the shores of France, whilst the submarines twist helplessly in the Atlantic, and are rapidly losing their power even to sink freighters or oil tanks. "Our American allies," declared General Smuts, on Friday last, speaking to the mechanics in the great Fairfield shipyard, on the Clyde, "are coming over, I might say by hundreds of thousands, every month, in order to bear their fair and proper share in the struggle." There is literally no exaggeration, to those who know, in General Smuts' words, and in due time the bread which General Pershing cast upon the waters, will begin to return to him in men and guns, but, beyond this, so long as history is written, the bread will continue to return to Mr. Wilson and himself, in the record that, in a great crisis, they put Principle before nationalism, which human nature has not found it a very easy thing to do.

But General Smuts said even more than this, for, as the world is beginning to realize, General Smuts never opens his mouth to emit platitudes. General Smuts warned the allied nations that Germany would not surrender until she had used every weapon in her armory, to make the world, in the words of the Kaiser, stand aghast. The General, no doubt, was alluding primarily to the fact that when von Hindenburg delivered his next blow, it would be delivered with a greater abandon of human life even than that delivered in March last. He was, perhaps, also alluding to the fact, which has been known for some time, that von Hindenburg has been adopting every argument to bring the German Grand Fleet out of Kiel, in an effort to clear the Channel, and so make possible a passage to Dover when he has succeeded in reaching Calais and Boulogne. It is not in the nature of von Hindenburg to calculate for one second the loss of life. That terrible war memorial, on the battlefield of Leipsic is the very apotheosis of the German spirit, as typified in von Hindenburg. It is Thor, with his hammer, uncivilized and unredeemed, the grim inhuman god, issuing from the primeval forests, unstayed by anything but the weight of an opposing hammer, in the effort to crush everything under foot, for the triumph of the material superman, with his gospel of force. Therefore General Smuts declares that the very reverses the Allies lately sustained have been in the nature of blessings in disguise, because they have awakened the whole of America to realize "that there is great business on, and a great danger to the world."

General Smuts sees that perhaps a greater danger

than von Hindenburg's hammer of Thor is the tongue of the pacifist. You cannot, he says in effect, make peace with Thor, and in saying this he is only repeating those famous words of the President of the United States, in his demand to Congress for a state of war with Germany. The peace offensive, as distinct from the peace movement, which was admirably analyzed and pulverized, by Lord Robert Cecil, in a recent speech, in the House of Commons, is nothing but the attempt of Thor to gain temporary breathing time, while he rivets his chains on those people, on his eastern frontiers, whom his blandishments, threats, and chariot wheels have crushed into temporary submission. Those blandishments, fortunately, are lost, today, on everybody except the pacifist, who still trundles Dame Partington's mop in the face of the Atlantic, under the impression that it is a puddle. Let Thor strike, and strike with all his force, with his last ounce of power, General Smuts says in effect, "for it is only in that way that the war will end." The allied nations have at last realized this, after years of battle. It is not by starvation, it is not by diplomacy, that the war is going to be won and ended. It is simply by battering Thor's hammer out of his hand with a hammer mightier than his own, the hammer of Principle.

The rape of Belgium, the massacres of Armenia, the enslavement of Rumania and Serbia, the broken promises to the Bolsheviks, the torpedoing of liners on the high seas, the poisoning of wells in Africa, the forced labor of prisoners in the mines and of deported civilians in the munition factories, the senseless bombing and bombing of open towns, the destruction of famous buildings, and the devastating of fields, all these are the methods of Thor, out to plunder and, in the words of the President of the United States, "running amuck." They are not the forces behind the hammer of Principle. The force behind that hammer is admirably summed up in the words of General Smuts to the Clyde shipwrights:—"We do not want any indemnity. We want no countries, nor annexations. We are not fighting for these, but for liberty, freedom, and the rights of nations, large and small. We do not want to abolish Germany. We want to see liberty, freedom, and the rights of all nations safeguarded, for us and for other nations, in a lasting peace."

Something very like this, only, of course, in quite different language, was said by Mr. Wilson, in his great speech, on Saturday last, at the opening of the Red Cross drive. Like all public men who have been brought in contact with Germany's peace offensive, he has seen the hollowness, the insincerity, indeed the very dishonesty of the efforts of the Wilhelmstrasse and the Leipzigstrasse. Therefore he proclaims from the housetops, and it is left to Germany to take notice, that the United States does not intend to limit her army to 5,000,000, indeed to anything less than he himself originally stated, "all that she has." The President reiterates that the country is out to make the world safe for democracy, and that he is not to be deceived by a peace offensive which would enable the German Empire to escape the penalty for all its wrongdoing, in the west and the southeast, by securing an even greater plunder due east. In a phrase, which will ring with terrible accentuation in Berlin and Vienna, and with not less in Sofia and Constantinople, he declared, "I intend to stand by Russia as well as France." In those words was rung the knell of German hopes of a new treasure house of plunder from the Gulf of Finland to the shores of the Caspian.

### A Builder of Empire

LORD SHAUGHNESSY, as a Canadian railroad administrator, holds a unique position in the development of Canada. President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, he is perhaps the foremost railroad man on the American Continent today. The report recently presented on Canadian Pacific Railway finance is his report, the outcome of his work, concerning which there appears to be only one opinion in Canada, namely, that it is characterized by sound commercial standards. Problems have had to be faced which were stupendous, and the results achieved are seen in the undoubted success which one may read into every line of his masterly document.

The remarkable prosperity which the report claims for the company is due, in large measure, to the policy of constantly extending the operations of the railroad into new productive areas and undertakings. Lord Shaughnessy, going into details on this point, stated that, contrary to the methods followed by many railroads on the American Continent, the Canadian Pacific made a practice of "not divesting itself of such auxiliary enterprises as express companies, telegraphs, terminal warehouses" by disposing of them to corporations and individuals. On the contrary, all these "revenue-producing attributes" were reserved and developed directly by the railway company for the benefit of the shareholders; and the resulting profit to the company's exchequer has been very substantial indeed.

To the general public in Canada and Great Britain, the claim that this particular railway has played an important rôle in the history of the British Empire will not come as a surprise. "C. P. R." development has been practically synonymous with imperial development, and the promoters of the railway have commonly displayed much of that statesmanlike foresight usually attributable to governments rather than to private corporations. The conditions in Canada have been such as to foster this attitude. Hampered by no interstate commerce laws, the "C. P. R." has maintained its continuous line across the continent, served by a chain of its own hotels and by its own trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific ocean fleets. Ships and trains have been able to cooperate as powerful factors in furthering the immigration propaganda of the country, whilst since the war the resources of the great system have been freely placed at the disposal of the British and Canadian governments. When final victory in the war is achieved, there is not the slightest doubt that a substantial share in the allied success will have to be extended to the statesmanship, breadth of vision, and qualities of organization possessed by the men at the head of the "C. P. R."

If the past has had its great formative tasks for the

Canadian Pacific Railway, the future has undoubtedly its still greater ones. Canada owes its political unity as much to its railroads as to the Act of Federation. But its unity is by no means complete. A continuous road is non-existent. There is, today, no communication from east to west across the country, except by the railroad. There is not, as in the United States, an ocean-to-ocean highway linking province with province, and no concerted governmental effort is being made to build one. A transcontinental road is an immediate need of Canada. The difficulties in the way of its construction are immensely simplified by the circumstance that there is only one route which it can traverse. That route, in the West, must follow very closely the line of the "C. P. R."

Until that road is built, eastern and western Canada must remain more or less strangers to each other. The main interruptions of the highway have been offered by the rock and muskeg of the northern shores of Lake Superior and the lakes of Western Ontario. No continuous road extends through either section, nor is Eastern Manitoba any better off. The Rockies are still unconquered by the highway. But a system of cooperation between the railways, Ottawa, and the provincial governments, backed by the full force of organized public opinion, might conceivably remove the obstacles to the construction of the Canadian Highway from sea to sea. Here, indeed, is a patriotic task worthy of the championship of the railway company whose proudest boast is that it is a builder of empire.

### Salamis

THE great sea battle of Salamis, between the Greeks under Themistocles and the Persians under Xerxes, nearly 2500 years ago, was the crowning event of a stupendous military invasion. The defeat of Marathon had aroused the Persians to make new efforts to crush Hellas. They resolved to invade the country this time with an army and navy so powerful that resistance would be impossible and Greece would simply go down before the big drive of the Asiatic hordes. So preparations were begun on a hitherto unprecedented scale. For three years Asia was in a state of tumult. Time was of no particular importance with the monarch, Darius, in his desire for a military efficiency which would render his hosts invincible.

When the preparations were concluded, Darius' career was at an end and his son Xerxes was on the throne. Xerxes was young, vain, and impulsive. He was by no means a natural leader, but was easily led. At first he was not altogether enthusiastic over the task which his warlike father had bequeathed to him. The Persians had come to grips with the Greeks before, and on each occasion had been beaten. His generals, however, were smarting under the humiliation of defeat and desired to wipe out the ignominy. They consulted the soothsayers, and the soothsayers exerted all their powers of persuasion to convince Xerxes that the Greeks would never dare take up arms against so mighty and well organized a force as the Persians could bring against them. Xerxes was overruled; but, to make certainty doubly sure, four more years were occupied in rendering the super-army, to all intents and purposes, the most effectual war machine in existence. Then the Hellespont was crossed, and the trained hordes reached Thessaly. The Thessalians, guarding the gate to Hellas, succumbed before the might of the super-warriors without a struggle, and went over in a body to the invaders.

Xerxes reviewed his monster army and fleet and was satisfied. The generals and soothsayers were sure of him now. Xerxes declared that neither the Greeks nor all the nations of the West, unless united, could hope to resist him for a moment! And the Greeks knew that he was right. They did everything to unite their race. They even sent envoys over to the Greek colonies in order that their man-power might be sufficient to resist the barbarian attempt to overwhelm and subdue the culture of the West. But they met with only indifferent success. Even the oracle of Delphi offered them only a Job's comfort. It foretold that the "wooden wall" alone would remain undestroyed. They interpreted the ambiguous message to mean that they must take refuge in their ships, and acted upon the hint; while Xerxes' hordes of more than one and a half million overran the country and burned Athens.

Now, the victory of Salamis, while hardly expected by the Greeks, is the story of a disaster brought about in a sense by the very unwieldiness of the gigantic Persian war machine. The Persians, anchored off Phalerum, probably did not foresee that they would have insufficient sea-room to operate their enormous navy in the attempt to annihilate the 300-odd ships at the disposal of the Greeks. The latter were drawn up within a narrow inlet off the island of Salamis. Their counsels were divided. Athens was in flames, Xerxes had prepared his throne on the mainland, ready to enjoy the supreme spectacle of the certain victory of his invincible hosts. The Persians moved their fleet so as to close the outlet by Salamis and the straits on the western side of the island by which the Greeks might have escaped. Thus the Greeks were trapped, but, as the sequel shows, the Persians had made the very move which was to compass their own destruction. It matters little that the invaders took this step as the consequence of a ruse resorted to by the Athenian commander, Themistocles, when he sent a slave to the Persians with his well-wishes and the news of Greek dissensions. Themistocles may have had the military perspicacity to see that it was the Persians themselves who were being trapped, but he wanted primarily to be sure that the Greeks would fight. Anyhow, with the dawn the Greeks cleared for action, Xerxes mounted his throne for the great event, and Themistocles harangued his people on the nobility of choosing the better part. The sequel is known. The Persian ships, hopelessly jammed in the attack, were soon at the mercy of the Greeks, and Xerxes was chagrined to witness his navy's utter and miserable defeat.

The poet Æschylus, who fought at Salamis, has told us the thrilling story. Salamis is now a name that will

endure in glory forever, and it is well to recall at this time all that it stood for, and the deeds of those ancient champions and preservers of human liberties against super-military barbarism.

### Notes and Comments

THE meeting of the two kaisers permits of only one interpretation: to make the world safe for autocracy. It is no doubt their answer to President Wilson's aphorism: "The world safe for democracy." The kaisers have evidently taken alarm. The next thing one may expect will be a manifesto setting forth what a world "safe for autocracy" will look like. That world, of course, need not bother any more about such invidious belittling and selfish problems as nationality, frontiers, customs, and tariffs. There will be one nationality, and that German, one language and that German, one army and navy and type of dress, one newspaper, parliament, and ruler, and those German. Everything so perfectly simple, and so simply perfect!

AS ANTICIPATED, American riveters are out to beat the records of British riveters, if possible. The London record was left behind by Glasgow, the other day, where a team drove 4452 rivets in nine hours, using the pneumatic power hammer. Now comes a team of Negro workers at the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, near Baltimore, with a nine-hour record of 4875. Before decisions can be intelligently rendered in these contests, however, it has become clear that there must be classification of the work. That is to say, fair comparison of achievement can be made only in the light of knowledge covering the size of the rivets driven, the kind of hammer used, and the constitution of the crew. Neither the conditions, the rivets, nor the tools are alike in the several contests already reported. There must be classification to avoid confusion, and to insure justice to all contestants.

GALLIC sang-froid seems likely to become a characteristic of French temperament wholly unsuspected even by Frenchmen themselves. Here is the Paris salon opening within sound of the guns, and the Petit Palais thronged with women of fashion and critics of renown, going about the dilettantish delights of picture-gazing while "long Hermann," the Kaiser's long-distance gun, takes shots at Paris from among the violets. And here are the shipyard workers at Dunkerque, almost in the battle zone, building and launching a big ship while aeroplanes and long range guns aim to get it before it is launched and sea raiders strew mines along the course which the ship is to travel. The question that American shipbuilders can now profitably put to themselves is: If France can build a 19,000-ton freighter within seven miles of the front, how many can the United States build more than 3500 miles removed?

THE story of the conversation which took place between General Foch and Mr. Lloyd George, the last time the British Premier was in France, has been widely repeated since the beginning of the German spring offensive. "Now, General, suppose you were playing a game of cards with von Ludendorff, whose cards would you prefer?" Mr. Lloyd George is said to have asked, and General Foch's answer was "Mine." The sequel to the story comes in the form of a message, brought over by a British general at the same time as General Plumer's, which was quoted in Parliament by the Premier for the country's comfort. Before his departure from France, the British general met General Foch, who, remembering his conversation with Mr. Lloyd George, said: "Tell him from me that I still prefer my own cards."

THERE has recently been talk of partitioning Texas into four or five separate states. Presumably it is only talk, for the division of the largest State in the American Union, which was itself at one time a separate nation, is always more or less under discussion, whilst Texans themselves are not pleased with the subject. Republicans, too, might have something pertinent to say against division of a state which is strongly democratic, and which might possibly be returning, under changed political representation, ten Democratic senators from an area from which only two come now. A divided Texas, moreover, would be a severe blow to those statisticians who delight in comparing the gigantic area of Texas with every conceivable small state, country, or county under the sun.

How sure prohibition is to triumph, on a fair trial in the State of New York, is made plain by the result of the canvass of the vote in the recent local option election. Nineteen cities were found to have decided in favor of liquor selling under varying conditions, while seventeen cities voted to shut out the traffic in every form. But the point of real significance is this: that in the nineteen cities voting for the sale of liquor in some form, the vote stood 188,297 for, to 180,872 against. In a state-wide vote, this majority of less than 8000 votes for liquor in the thirty-nine cities would give place to a majority many times its size for prohibition.

IT MUST seem, to the reasoning person, that the frequency with which gypsy "fortune tellers" may now be seen touring certain parts of the United States in the latest model motor cars is proof conclusive that these wanderers are more nearly up with the times than are those from whom they gain an easy and a luxurious livelihood.

THE lease of a North River, New York, pier was sold at auction, the other day, for \$65,000 a year for five years. It is said that the price is double that previously offered in private bidding. This may be encouraging, but, to be reassuring as well as encouraging, it would always be well to know just who is leasing docks and for what purpose they are being leased. An effort is being made to prevent the tying up of shipping as the output of tonnage becomes greater; it is equally important that there shall be no tying up of dockage under duration-of-war leaseholds.